P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,949—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer ..	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston ...	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5354	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston.....	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.....	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,252	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.
Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

"FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8

Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Whisky	29 0	26 0

A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.

"OLD IRISH."

This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

1	Quart.	Size.....Each	Rs. 2
2	"	" "	" 3
4	"	" "	" 5
7	"	" "	" 10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c., DRY DURING THE RAINS.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NECROMANCER'S WAND.

MAGIC CURE FOR FEVERS. NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEMESIS	FOR	ENTERIC.
NEMESIS	FOR	MALARIA.
NEMESIS	FOR	AGUE.
NEMESIS	FOR	REMITTENT.
NEMESIS	FOR	INTERMITTENT.
NEMESIS	FOR	CHILL.
NEMESIS	FOR	PLAGUE.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1

F. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN
WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—
Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes, & Co., Ld,, and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague 1 Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

THANAWALLA'S KINETOSCOPE'S

LAST EXHIBITION.

Of 61 Films, with a present of a Timepiece to successful winner.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 29th May, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May, 1900.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY Co., LTD.

NOTICE.

A SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of condemned and absolete Railway Stores consisting of scrap material, trally wheels, lamps, paint materials, &c., will be held at the Bengal-Nagpur Railway General Stores yard Nagpur, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1900, commencing at 7 A.M.

By order,

D. B. CRITCHELEY.
Chief Storekeeper, B.-N. Railway.

Nagpur, C. P., 28th May, 1900.t

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON MADRAS RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WELL KNOWN
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c.,
CAN BE HAD
FROM
MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM,
STATIONERY DEPOT,
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT STRAW BOATERS.—Firm Double-Brims, Stout Make, Rs. 4-8. Soft Felt Hats, Seal Black and Silver Grey, Rs. 9-8. Silk Lined. Smart Tweed Caps, from Rs. 4. Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

BARGAIN—BREAKFAST CUP and Saucer. Fancy printed medium size only. As 2 1/2. Surplus useful Crockery at Great reduction.—SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

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Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, a quantity of furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, dressing and washing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, craddle.

A consignment of perambulators, baby's double and single spring tricycles.

Show cases, cabinets, iron safe, bicycle.

Pictures, hanging and table lamps, &c.

A lot of office furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs with and without arms, bentwood arm revolving chair, cupboard with pigeon holes in two pieces. A copying press, &c.

A large figure of Ganpati playing with snake with his mother in glass case.

10 dozen electro potassi table spoons.

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Vienna Confectionery, the stock in trade of Messrs. Victor and Co., consisting of cameras with Dalmyer, Treacher and Ross. lenses, complete, lense by "Kruss' oil painting and oleographs, glass cupboards, sideboard, chairs, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 20 CANDIES COTTON FLY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Doorgadevi Lane, near Two Tanks, in the warehouse of Vussonjee Dewji, by order of Nanji Morarji and on account and at the risk of Thucker Nandji Damodher.

20 Candies Cotton Fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKER STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Shaik Cassum bin Mahomed Cabil and his wife Coolsumbebee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1885, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, at New Town, frontingjon the western side of Temker Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Shaik Cassum bin Mahomed Cabil and his tenants, registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue, under No. 1247, and new survey No. 3806, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Old No 52, then No 54, and now street Nos 122, 124 and Ward No 162, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east, by the said Temker Street, on the west, by the sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Moonoorally Sarung, and on the south, by the house of Enwaskhan bin Waisikhan Goval Kollee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the follwing fancy goods, consisting of lady's fans, Morocco albums, work boxes, dressing case, lady's companions, centre pieces, plush wall brackets, fancy clocks, platedware, terra cotta figures, and busts, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sunny House" Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, platedware, crockey and glassware, aviary with birds and table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc. the property of Dr. BARR and W B HANGHWONT Fig.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Supari Baugh Road, Parel, opposite the Morarjee Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, ebonized semi grand piano by Soundy, nearly new, gent's "Rothwell" and lady's "Umbria" bicycles, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of J. CURREN, Esq, Engineer, Jacob Sassoon Mill, preceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAS.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following teas :—

20 chests, each 100 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
50 chests, each 50 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
25 chests, each 50 lbs. Pekoe.
30 chests, each 50 lbs. Pekoe Souchong.

These teas will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and samples can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY and TO-MORROW, & THURSDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, at 2 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's office, opposite the Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and other property

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS, NOVELS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, valuable Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, French, and English reading books by different authors, medical and law books, the property of a deceased gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account and risk of the concerned.

1 The sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built miniature brougam in good order.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram.
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1 Grey Arab quite in harness, property of another gentleman proceeding to Europe.
1 Chesinut child's pony with boy's saddle.
1 Lady's and Gentlemans saddle.
1 Bay waler 15 hands quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE, PORCELAIN, PLATED ENAMELLED AND GLASSWARE, KEROSINE LAMPS, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Fakeer Mahomed Khoja, and Gulamhusein Fakeer Mahomed Khoja, traded as glass and crookeryware merchants, in the name of Fakeer Mahomed Bharmal & Co. and also in the name of F. M. Bharmal & Co, insolvents Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1900, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop and godowns in Sheik Memon Street (opposite the Lohar Chawl) consisting of a quantity of enamelled and porcelain ware, cups, saucers, plates, jugs dishes, tiffin, baskets, dinner sets, teapoes, fry pans, sauce pans, grid, irons, basins, flower vases garden pots hanging table brackets, wall and standard lamps, chandeliers, candles sticks cotton wicks brass burners, founts chinneys lamp fittings plated spoons and forkse table cutlery cruettands, breakfast frames toast, racks, butter and sugar pots biscuit, boxes, mufflneers coffee pots kerosine stoves glasses tumblers decanters water goblets jars, spare shades globes panoram balls tables, cupboards benches shelvings &c. &c.,

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 813 of 1899.

Cowasjee Dadabhoy Wadia.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Pestanji Dadabhoy Wadia and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kola, attorneys for Jamsetjee Edulje Rogers, the Special Commissioner, appointed by a consent decree made in the above suit dated the 10th day of April, 1900, and by order of the said Special Commissioner, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, of Forbes Street, Fort, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1900, at 4 p.m., in 1 or 2 lots.

1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bholwada, near the Bandora Railway Station, in Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora, together with a bungalow standing thereon, and bearing Municipal No. 27.

2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bholwada aforesaid in Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandora, together with a bungalow standing thereon and bearing Municipal No. 9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim, and Kola at 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1900.

NOTES.

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Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
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Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
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Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
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Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICERS of the W. R. MESS of H. M. S. "MAGDALA" do not HOLD themselves responsible for any DEBTS Contracted by their STEWARD.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 15th June, 1900, for the SUPPLY of Three Hundred and Fifty tons of DESHAGUR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 15th December, 1900.

Port Albert Victor, 21st May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up o'clock p.m., Gun-fire, on the 4th June, 1900, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 Tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL to be delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly asigument commencing from October 1900 as under:—

		Tons
October	1900	7,000
November	1900	6,000
December	1900	6,000
January	1901	6,000
February	1901	6,000
March	1901	6,000
April	1901	6,000
May	1901	6,000
June	1901	4,000
July	1901	3,000
August	1901	3,000
September	1901	6,000
		65,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliesry from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form which, together with Specification, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not find himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.
New General Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. Gun-fire, on 11th June 1900, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 60,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

		Tons.
October	1900	6,000
November	1900	6,000
December	1900	6,000
January	1901	6,000
February	1901	6 000
March	1901	6,000
April	1901	3,000
May	1901	3,000
June	1901	2,000
July	1901	4,002
August	1901	6,000
September	1901	6,000
		60,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch oy rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coa.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which, together with specifications, can be had ion application to the Agent Price Rs 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail borne country coal" The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent, B.B. and C.I. Railway.
New General Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

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OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

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Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

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SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
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Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
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KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. & 1 bon.	Rs. 1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,090	100	100	nil	70
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	68	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedaba Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	19
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 £12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	£550,000	200	12 1-2	470
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	35
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	38
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	91
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,780xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	650
Colin bafore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	ct.	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	685
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	310
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 3.	3 5
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	435
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	70.
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	6.	500x1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10.	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1795
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	467
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	16.
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	500
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs50	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	155
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	560
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	23
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	23
Venkunker Lukmidass hunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs55	755
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	st	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. & C.I.R. Co. New £1 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	482½

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 8	7½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	145
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2	27½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180x
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,88	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	340x1
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 15	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475x1
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	367 1-2
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	470	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1725
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	985

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 0-47a. Low water, 5-39m., 6-39a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
H. H. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per steamer Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 30 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 4th proximo.

DESPATCH OF FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.—Yesterday afternoon, sixty-three famine refugees, consisting of men, women and children, were despatched to Bhownugger by the steam-ship Indravati. These refugees were collected from different localities in Bombay and marched under police escort to the Prince's Dock, where after these people had been medically examined, they were embarked on board the vessel. They were provided with food and clothing by charitable Bunias, before their departure.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Joseph Nicholas Beale, a Eurasian, aged about twenty years, was charged by Inspector Hayter with stealing a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 35, belonging to a Mr. H. R. Hunter, who resides at Albion Place. The accused used to reside with Mr. Hunter. About a fortnight ago complainant missed his watch from a box in his room. He made no report of the theft to the police at the time, but subsequently when he learnt that accused had stolen the watch and pledged it with a Borah at Byculla, he informed the police. The accused was arrested and the watch recovered. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PROBABLE BATHING FATALITY.—The dead body of a Hindu aged about 45 years, was, on Monday last, found lying on the beach below high water mark on the Kennedy Sea Face, about 200 yards north of the Church Gate Station. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Many people bathe in that part of the sea where the body was found, and it is probable that deceased had been drowned while bathing in the sea. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict, that deceased was found lying below high water mark on the beach at the Kennedy Sea Face, about two hundred yards north of the Church Gate Station, having probably been drowned while bathing there.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hemsworth prosecuted one Canoo Bhickoo, a Hindu, before Mr. W. Webb, on a charge of stealing a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 331, belonging to Gainoo Bhickoo. The complainant, it appears, is a dhobie and resides in a hut at Dadur Coombharwada. He closed the door of his hut about 11 o'clock on Monday night and went to bed. About midnight he was aroused by hearing a noise in the hut. He jumped up and saw the accused making off with the box containing the property. Complainant gave chase shouting out "thief, thief" and the accused was arrested by some passers-by and made over to the police. The accused admitted the offence. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBING HIS UNCLE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vishnoo Ramchundra Kondeker, a Brahmin, was charged by Inspector Brewin, with theft of eight gold putlees (figures) of the value of Rs. 80, the property of his uncle. The accused resided with the complainant at Sion. About four months ago the latter proceeded to Surat, leaving his house in charge of his wife and his nephew. About two months after, while at Surat, complainant learnt that his nephew had absconded, taking with him the gold putlees, and he at once returned to Bombay and made a report to the police. The latter arrested the accused in a temple at Thakordwar on Saturday last and recovered property, of the value of Rs. 42, from a Parsee shroff with whom the accused had pledged it. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KELVA MAHIM.—A correspondent writes.—This year's honours' list has a special interest for the people of Mahim. One of the Noblemen whom the Government thought fit to honour by the title of Rao Bahadurship is Rao Saheb Appaji Ganesh Dandekar of Kelva Mahim. Rao Bahadur Appaji is a wealthy landlord of this place. He takes keen interest in municipal affairs and he may be said to be the father of the Kelva Mahim Municipality. He is a generous, public-spirited gentleman, and Government shewed their appreciation of his services to the Municipality by conferring upon him the coveted title of Rao Saheb in 1891. A grand durbar was then held and the sanad of Rao Sahebship was given to him. He rendered considerable assistance to Government in the establishment of an inspection camp at Palghar, and thereby got a certificate of merit. He also fed this year about 300 Gujerat cattle at his expense and gave a handsome subscription to the Thana Famine Relief Fund. Government have shown their appreciation of his services in connection with the plague and famine by conferring upon him the coveted title of Rao Bahadur. Rao Bahadur Appaji has been feeding about 750 poor persons from the 25th inst., and intends, I hear, to do so for a month more. On the 26th inst., he requested Mr. Monteath, the Assistant Collector, to distribute to the poor saris and clothes worth about Rs. 200. The people of Kelva Mahim are sincerely thankful to Government for appreciating the services of the popular Appa Saheb and sincerely pray to God to give him long life to enjoy the coveted Rao Bahadurship.

A SYCE RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bachooram Shripatrao, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a syce in the employ of Mr. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, the proprietor of the Royal Theatre, at Grant Road, and resided in his master's stables there. About 10 o'clock, on Monday night, the deceased was driving his master and some of his friends in his *dumri* from Grand Road to the Fort. They drove along Churney Road and when they reached the Stephen's Stables the lamp of the gharry went out. The deceased was ordered by his master to get down and re-light the lamp. The master took the reins from him and the deceased jumped down backwards and, in doing so, fell, and before his master could pull up, one of the wheels passed over him. When picked up the syce complained of pain in his chest and inability to breathe. His master took him to his stables and sent for Dr. Ghasvalla. The latter arrived and after examining the deceased advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that his right collar-bone and right first rib had been fractured. He was detained under treatment, but he vomited blood, and died suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The post-mortem examination showed that one of the fractured ends of the collar-bone had penetrated the upper lobe of the right lung causing a wound thereon, one inch square. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to internal hœmorrhage, the result of a wound in the right lung caused by a broken collar-bone The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

A POLICE COURT CASE TRANSFERRED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, counsel for Framji Kurshedji Mazagaonwalla and Manchershaw Framji Mazagaonwalla, applied that the case in which his clients were charged with criminal intimidation by Gulbai, widow of Kurshedji (Jamaspji Madon, be transferred to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for enquiry or trial. In support of the application an affidavit from Framji was produced, which stated that the alleged intimidation took place at Mazagon. The third paragraph of the affidavit ran thus:—"I further beg to say that an unfortunate occurrence took place on Tuesday last, the 22nd instant, when our counsel rising to make an application to Mr. Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, in reference to statement made by our counsel he was told that he (the magistrate) was not going to take his word for the statement made by him unless he (counsel) went into the witness-box and swore to it, and in the course of the discussion angry feeling was displayed."

Mr. Velinkar who appeared on the other side, had no objection to the transfer of the case to Mr. Dracup's Court.

The Magistrate said: As the offence is alleged to have taken place in a district, cases from which ordinarily go to the Mazagon Police Court, and there seems to be no reason why the case should be heard in the Fort Police Court, I withdraw the case from the Third Presidency Magistrate, and transfer it to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for trial under Section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

MR. CHABILDAS LALLOOBHAI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

MR. CHABILDAS LALLOOBHAI, a leading member of the Choli Bhansali caste who is leaving for England was born in Bombay in the year 1839. His father Lallobhai Jairamdas was the son of Jairamdas Rughnathdas who served in the British army against Tippu Sultan. Mr. Chabildas began his career at the age of 13 when he was appointed a clerk in the office of Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co., on a salary of Rs. 15. After having served for a few years his mercantile propensities led him to give up the post and embark in some mercantile business. He purchased a few native crafts called Padau, and began to land and ship cargo from Bunder to ship and from ship to Bunder on daily payment of freight. The business turned out profitable for him and he after a few years joined as a partner with one Ghellabhai who was doing business as a freight broker for Calcutta and China only. In August 1864 he joined the firm of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, the well-known firm of Freight Brokers, having their office in the Elphinstone Circle near the Bank of Bombay. He still continues to be the head partner in that firm which is now being carried on under the name and style of James Mackintosh & Co. When Mr. Chabildas started in life he was in very moderate circumstances, but now he is possessed of vast property in Bombay and in Salsette Zhilla. The villages of Megutone, Pahady and Excar belong to him. The well-known Cenary Caves which are a part of the said property also belong to him. He is also the owner of the villages of Bhayndi, Mira, Godbander and has altogether 16,000 acres of land in the Thana Zhilla. Mr. Chabildas has two sons and one daughter. The eldest son Mr. Ramdas Chabildas is M.A., L.L.M., of the University of Cambridge and a B.C.L. He was Foundation Scholar and senior Sanskrit Prizeman at Cambridge and is barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple. He was called to the Bar in 1886 and is at present earning a lucrative practice in Nagpur. His second son Mr. Kursondas Chabildas was matriculated at the University of Bombay in 1884 at the age of 17 and after a few months proceeded to England to study for the Indian Civil Service under Messrs. Wren and Gurney, the famous coaches. He studied with the said coaches for 9 months and at the end of that period was laid up with a very severe attack of bronchites and was compelled under medical advice to leave for Bombay at once. Being thus prevented from going up for I. C. S. examination, and as the age limit then did not permit him to go up again for the I. C. S., Mr. Kursondas went to England again at the time of Her Majesty's Jubilee of 1887 and recommenced keeping his terms, at the Inner. Temple. In November, 1888, he was called to the Bar and returned to Bombay in the following month. After being duly enrolled as an advocate of the High Court he commenced practising in the Local Courts. In 1892 Mr. Kursondas was elected by the ratepayers of Bhuleshwar ward to a seat in the Corporation. His election was contested by another candidate but it was upheld by the court and Mr. Kursondas held his seat till December, 1895 when he was apppointed Sessions Judge of Junagadh on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E. After serving for four months as Sessions Judge he was promoted to the post of Judge of the High Court at Junagadh and which post he held till August, 1896, when he resigned it and came back to Bombay with the intention of practising in the Local Courts. He introduced various reforms in the judicial department at Junagad and made himself popular not only with the people, but also with his Highness the Nawab of Junagad who presented him with a costly Poshak on the day previous to his departure for Bombay and expressed his regret at the severance of his connection with the judicial department. Mr. Chabildass only daughter Bai Bhanumati is married to Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma, who is M.A. of Oxford and a barrister-at-law. Pandit Shyamji served as Diwan of Rutlam and also as Diwan of Junagad. He also served his Highness the Maharana of Odeypore as a member of his Higness's Council. Mr, and Mrs Shyamji are at present on a visit to England. Mrs Shyamji had been to England with her husband few years ago when her husband was studying at Oxford. Mr Chubildas himself visited England on three occasions and America on the occasion of the Chicago Exhibition. He first visited England in 1867 and then on two occasions during the last 10 years, in 1890 and 1893. Recently he offered a large plot out of his extensive land for the University Research building and undertook to supply the stone required for the building He is the director of several joint stock companies and enjoys the highest respect in the mercantile community. He is altogether self-made man and his charities are great.

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case, in which Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji Banaji, Vice-Consul in Bombay for Persia, charged Jalaloodin Husseini, a Mogul, proprietor and publisher of "Hablol Matin," a Persian newspaper, published at Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. F. Sorabj Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Noble solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussenkhan, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant, in further cross-examination by Mr. Hamilton, produced "the firman" and the insignia of the Order of the Lion and the Sun, with which he was invested by the Shah of Persia,

Mr. Hamilton said his instructions were to dispute the genuiness of the "firman."

Mr. Talyarkhan said that anyhow the firman and the insignia must go in as exhibits.

Further cross-examined, the complainant said he knew there was a record kept in the Government office at Persia of persons invested with the Order. He believed that in his capacity of Vice-Consul for Persia he could wear a foreign Order without the permission of the British Government, despite the fact that he was a British subject. The carpet account was squared up against a sum of money that the son of the late Consul-General owed him.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan the complainant said that since the last hearing of the case he had received a cheque from the Persian Government at Teheran drawn by the Imperial Bank of Persia against the National Bank for a sum of money equivalent to Rs. 724-10 as his salary for services rendered by him to the State of Persia. There was a covering letter from the Deputy Foreign Minister to that remittance.

Mr. Hamilton then led evidence for the defence.

Mashedi Mahomed, formerly in the service of the Consul General for Persia, examined by Mr. Hamilton, said that Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan gave a Persian carpet to the complainant to sell it for him. The article was valued at Rs. 60. Witness did not know whether the sale proceeds were realised or paid. Some of the articles in the Consulate of Bombay, including a photograph, were given to the complainant. There was a silver decoration of the Lion and the Sun belonging to one Hoosen Beg, which was given to the complainant on the day of the illuminations made in honor of the Shah of Persia. Complainant purchased the decoration from Hoosen Beg for Rs. 25. There were two defects in the decoration. One was that the pin was not right, and the other that the Lion's head was lower down and not in the proper position. The insignia produced by the complainant in court was the same decoration that he had purchased from Hoosen Beg. The latter got the pin mended by a goldsmith.

The case was adjourned till Friday next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
THURSDAY, MAY 31.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
For those who are sick and dying at the War.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.

THE NEW CHRISTIAN INSCRIPTIONS FROM EPHESUS.

LAST week, writes Mr. E. L. Hicks in a home paper of May 17, the editors of the London papers were started, to receive by post a facsimile of a Greek inscription recently found at Ephesus purporting to record a correspondence that passed between Abgarus, King of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and our Lord. Most of the able editors aforesaid treated the matter as a hoax. One or two of them went so far as to insert a paragraph respecting "a startling discovery." One paper, if not more, printed a woodcut of the facsimile, calling it a "Correspondence between Our Lord and King Agrippa" (sic), and stating (among other astonishing particulars) that its genuineness was authenticated by Dr. Murray, of the British Museum. Dr Parker, of the City Temple, who is nothing if not up to date, interposed to assert that Christ never could have "written such rubbish" as the alleged letter. But he appeared to have no knowledge of the matter beyond the resources of his inner consciousness and what he read in the daily press. What did it all mean?

THE FACTS ARE THESE.

A body of Austrian scholars, working under the Vienna Archæological Institute, have been for several seasons excavating at Aiasoluk, the ancient site of Ephesus, and exploring especially the ruins of the Great Theatre. Last year, in a street leading from the theatre to the port of Ephesus, on the under-face of a stone lintel of an ancient Christian house was found an inscription (now at Vienna) which gives the correspondence in question. There is no doubt whatever about the genuineness of the inscription, and this, we may be quite sure, is all that Dr. A. S. Murray intended to assert, Professor Bormann, of Vienna, who was directing the excavations at Ephesus, read a highly interesting paper on the inscription last week at the Archæological Conference at Rome, amid much excitement. There is no question, therefore, of the genuineness of the inscription. But this decides nothing whatever as to the authenticity of the correspondence. The documents, as given in the Ephesian inscription, run as follows:—

Avgaros Ukama, the governor, to Jesus the Good Saviour that hath appeared in the city of Jerusalem, greeting. I have heard of Thee, and of Thy cures that they are wrought without medicines or herbs. Thou makest blind to see, lame to walk; Thou cleansest lepers and castest out unclean spirits and devils, and those tormented with long disease. Thou healest, and Thou raisest the dead. And upon hearing all these things of Thee I determined that one of two things must be true—either Thou art the Son of God and coming down from heaven Thou doest these things, or else Thou are God Himself come down and doest these works. Wherefore I write and beseech Thee to be so good as to come to me and heal the malady of which I suffer. I have heard also that the Jews murmur against Thee, and desire to do the harm; now, my city is quite a small one, and withal quiet and well-ordered, and it has room for us both.

Reply despatched from our Lord by Ananias, a courier:

Blessed is he that believed on Me, and hath not seen Me, for it is written of Me that they that have seen Me shall not believe in Me, and they that have not seen shall believe and live. Now concerning that which thou hast written to Me, that I should come to thee, it is needful that I accomplish all things for the which I was sent forth, and when they are fulfilled I must be taken up to Him that sent Me. And when

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Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are Invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

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Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

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MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

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No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2 Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES!

COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES,

AND ALL SORTS OF

ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED

ON PLAIN AND COLOURED

WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS FOR THE

INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION OF

Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions

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WINDOW GLASS DECORATION } is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect, IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST PERMANENT, THE MOST EFFECTIVE,

SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 7-8	unchanged
3 per cent Rentes	£101	"
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2	"
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. securities	£93 7-8 plus 1 8	
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8	unchanged
Do New York	60 1-4	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25 16 1-2	"
Do New York	4 87 1-4—1-4	
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent.		unchanged
Do Short London Bills, 2 3-4 per cent.	—1-8	
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent.		unchanged

Copper Braziers £83 and Yellow Metal 6 3-4.

Bills on Madras Rs, 10,000 1-4 1-32.

ARRIVALS.—Urano and Trentham Hall.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates quite unchanged and though buyers of Telegraphic wanted 1s. 4d. and sellers of Credits 1s. 4 5-32d. Banks refused to concede one way or the other. As for business, it may be summed up in one word, "paltry."

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand "	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits "	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 " Francs "	1 70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195
Hongkong "	Rs. 143
Japan "	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 15-16 and improved to Rs. 96, declining during the day to as low as Rs. 95 1-4, some budlees are reported at a difference of 1-8th per cent., but there is still a large surplus hanging over the market for the Settlement on the 31st inst. Closing rates are Rs. 95 13-16 ready and Rs. 95 15-16 forward.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Very little doing with few fluctuations.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,260
Commercial Bank of India	70
Central India S and W Co	1,780xd
Manockji Petit S and W Co	1,795
Badham Pile Co Ld	133
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company	67

FREIGHTS.—The Villa de Tamatave: the balance of Freight by this steamer has been taken up by speculators at 14s., June, for Dunkirk. For Marseille for June shipment 12s. 6d. has been paid for seeds wheat and cotton.

COALS.—We have nothing whatever to report today, the market remaining unchanged.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—The market is slighly steadier with a somewhat improved demand.

CASTOR SEED.—Steady with rates unchanged at Rs. 37-12.

LINSEED.—The market is easier and business is reported to have been done at Rs. 10—in bold and at Rs. 9-15-0 in small, at the moment the demand for export is not so keen and with lower price from Europe prices on the spot are giving way.

RAPESEED is firm at Rs. 7-12-0 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8-1-0 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED—is also firm with the rate at Rs. 8-14-0, at which there is a fair demand.

London quotes Linseed 57s. 6d., May-June, Dunkirk, sellers easier.

COTTON.—The market for ready is steady with rates unaltered and practically no demand from exporters and only a few sales raported on account of the Mills. Westerns are firmer with a demand from dealers.

In new Crops the market is steadier and higher prices are named. F, G. Bengals being quoted at Rs. 174-175 and Good Broach at Rs. 204-205.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Spot. 5 4-32d. plus 3-32d. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·0	4·02	4·50	4·18	4·14
plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 1-16	plus 1-64	plus 1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	4,600	bales
Exports to Great Britain	5,000	"
Do Continent	3,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 5-16	unchanged.
Futures, month of August	8·51—2	
Do. do of December,	7·68 plus 1	

Receipts of cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	348
Barsee and Nagpur	35
Berar	229
Total Oomras	612
Hingunghat	148
Dhollera	318
Broach	5
Compta and Dharwar	1,332
Westerns	502
Bengals	392
Persian	35
Total	3,275

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,679
Linseed	13,893
Rapeseed	10,040
Gingelly Seed	1,121
Poppy Seed	11,843
Groundnuts	62
Castor Seed	1,073
Rice	86,126
Myrabollams	5,345

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good shownugger	4 16-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 28.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Palawan arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Shanghai arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here, outwards, day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 28.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Mazagon (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, sailed from Aden for Karachi on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Silesia, from Japan, sailed from Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Trieste, from Bombay, for Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 29th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 29th instant, via Mombassa.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,81,000	4,000	8,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	609	9	837
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,537	5,459	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks	15,53,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,87,583	1,368	3,66,667
Per mile of Ry. do.	163	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,660	38,62,678	67,401	52,55,739

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date ..... " 8,47,683

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEREDITH—May 24, at Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of Jan Meredith, of a son (still-born).

DEATHS.

BEVAN—May 12, at Bangalore, Lieut-Colonel G F Bevan, Indian Medical Service.

DEAVIN—On Easter Sunday, at Rangoon, Burma, Harry Percy Deavin, of 7, East Dulwich Grove, London, in his 31st year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

Is it to be imputed to the Bombay Presidency for righteousness that hitherto it has been found impossible to supplement the Provincial Conference by a Conference on Social Reform? In Madras the one has followed the other with such regularity that the two seem inseparable, the second as the complement of the first. It is creditable to the growth of public activity in India that, in a year like the present, with famine and pestilence overshadowing the land and so much to discourage, Provincial Conferences have been held in all three Presidencies. And it was in this year that, for the first time, it was found possible to discuss social subjects when the Political Conference at Satara closed its sittings. Mr. Justice Ranade turned the opportunity to excellent account by a lucid and highly suggestive exposition of the forces making for social reform and those which stand in its way. He dealt with the ingenious objection that it is a mistake to hold national or local gatherings at the time or place set apart for political meetings as calculated to distract the attention of the workers from matters of primary importance. He laid it down that political and social improvement must go together. No community is wholly religious, wholly social or wholly political; it is impossible to divide off the one element from the other as it is impossible to have health and strength in the legs or arms if the internal organs are debilitated. Incidentally we get a glimpse of the extent to which the altruistic spirit operates in the Hindu community:—"You cannot even build a house of your own where you do not keep a place for strangers or the wayfarer. You have to provide for the gods a place of worship, a place where the thirsty, hungry and the sick have to be cared, and there is no man so poor or so selfish that he does not share in all these various interests and recognise their claims. Each concern has to be attended to in its own time and it is the whole collection that makes it a human interest." The same law prevails in public life; politics do not consist in merely petitioning for gifts and concessions; none will be made or be of any value unless they are earned by struggles to improve the social and economic position and elevate the general condition of the people:—"You cannot have a good social system when you find yourself low in the scale of political rights, nor can you be fit to exercise political rights and privileges unless your social system is based on reason and justice You cannot have a good economical system when your social arrangements are imperfect. If your religious ideals are low and grovelling, you cannot succeed in social, economical or political spheres, This interdependence is not an accident, but is the law of our nature." Mr. Ranade holds that if the social condition of India were better, half the terrors of famine would vanish, and the political problem would be greatly simplified. It is therefore of very real importance when those desirous of improving their political status are met together, that they should give their attention to other matters in which their action, their own will is operative, and not devote the whole of their thoughts to preparing memorials to Government for what may not be granted. That is the argument, and few will fail to recognise its cogency and force.

The attempt is often made to differentiate between political and social reforms by the pretence that while political institutions are the work of human hands, social customs have come down from time immemorial from lawgivers of great weight and sanctity to whose authority all must bow. The learned judge rules this contention out of court as a dangerous delusion:—"As a matter of fact the social arrangements at present are admittedly not those for which we can plead the sanction of the great lawgivers whose names we revere and lip-worship, but whose behests we disobey at every step. Most of the customs which we now profess to follow run counter to the practices observed in the old times when the Institutes were written. The dependent status of women, the customary limits of the age of marriage, the prohibition of marriage to women in the higher castes, the exclusive confinement of marriage to one's own division of the sub-castes into which the country has been split up; the ignorance and seclusion of women; the appropriation of particular caste to particular professions; the prohibition to foreign travel; the inequalities made by the licence enjoyed by men, and the abstensions enforced on women; the jealous isolation in matters of social intercourse as regards food and even touch; the indiscriminate charity to certain castes; for all these, and many more alienations from the old standards, you cannot hold the old lawgivers responsible." This is an excellent compendium of the grievances which reformers desire to remove. Mr. Ranade insists that they are all the work of human hands, concessions made to weakness, abuses substituted for the old and healthy regulations. These innovations were made by obscure men at a time when the country had already gone from bad to worse. Even were it otherwise, Mr. Ranade would contend that it would be the duty of the present generation to eliminate abuses, and insist on bringing customs to the test of right and wrong. The tendency to reform is by no means confined to the avowed reformers. Hindus go to Europe for education in spite of all efforts to deter or intimidate them. The old bonds are weakening and must give way. The new spirit is beginning to influence even the caste elders. In the far south, either under the influence of Native rulers or spontaneously, they are putting forth efforts to "promote what is right and proper." But inasmuch as these men have large vested interests at stake they cannot be expected to go either fast or far. The fact that they are moving at all is a satisfactory symptom, but it does not diminish the need for strenuous combined action by committees throughout the country. The work of education must be carried on in every direction, disregarding the plausible suggestion that the Hindu community is so split up into sects and divisions, into castes and sub-castes that any hope of concerted action must be deferred for centuries.

Mr. Ranade finds in the reports of the different Social Conferences that have been held in the last thirteen years, that even in the castes and sub-castes, the best men are zealously labouring to eliminate the evils and iniquities which have hitherto prevailed. Besides, the castes have more in common than their minor differences seem to indicate. They are all similar in the failure to recognise the claims of justice and equality, and in the refusal to respect the freedom due to the female sex, while cherishing the abuses claimed by men. Meanwhile more than a hundred associations are at work in the different provinces, and their reports show that a great deal has been done to advance the cause of social progress. In the past five months, even in this calamitous year, seven remarriages of widows have taken place, three of them in the Punjab. In Bengal, since the movement began, 117 widow-remarriages have indicated the stream of tendency. A hundred such marriages have taken place among the Gujeratis and Deccanis. Three hundred and fifteen Indian students are studying in England, and of these, nearly half are Hindus, Mahomedans number seventy-nine, Parsis sixty-one, and Native Christians twenty-two. The enactment of the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill in the Madras Presidency is a further indication of the wide influence of the new spirit. Hindu professional men will no longer be compelled to share their earnings with the undivided Hindu family. The preponderant opinion of the Madras Hindus approved the measure and offered no opposition to its enactment. The learned speaker claims that all this is full of promise, and dwells upon the necessity of action by the social reform organisations during the present crisis of famine and plague. Thousands of orphans have been made homeless, and though many of them are maintained by private and Government charity, that charity will cease to flow when the rains set in and the orphans will have to be provided for. The Christian missionary societies have undertaken not to baptise any of the orphans for the present and have announced their readiness to give over the children to those of their own race or caste who may claim them. The question now is, how these orphans are to be rescued and brought up under satisfactory conditions. The number of child-widows is very great, and it will be equally difficult to alleviate their sad position and provide for their future. All this suggests the urgency of postponing marriages to the latest limits of marriageable age, while the presence of plague and famine make life precarious. Clearly there is abundant work cut out for social reformers in India.

In spite of the fact that plague had the effect of scaring away large numbers of persons from some of the hospitals and dispensaries associated with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund over one and a half million women and children last year received relief from the female medical aid provided by that beneficent agency. The outbreaks of plague had a curious effect upon the returns of a large number of female hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and the Central Provinces. Nevertheless the number of patients treated increased by 35,023 in comparison with the previous year. In Mysore the plague scare was responsible for a decrease of 50,000 patients and certain dispensaries had to be closed because the people, in fear of contagion, refused to attend those institutions. On the other hand the Association has been able to do good service in assisting Government to deal with the plague epidemics. Besides a number of nurses trained by the Association, eight lady-doctors and assistant surgeons connected with the fund were engaged in plague work during last year. Some question has arisen in reference to lady-doctors in charge of hospitals undertaking private practice. Considering the difficulties that have to be encountered in inducing *purdah* women to accept European medical treatment, and the repugnance evinced against going into hospitals the central committee did wisely in supporting the right of the lady-doctors to take private practice which does not interfere with their hospital duties. The object of the fund is to carry medical relief to as many women as possible, and experience has convinced the committee that the only way of inducing many patients to enter a hospital is by inspiring them with a faith in European methods of treatment in their own houses. Medical tuition, which is one of the vital reasons for the existence of the fund, is hampered by the difficulty of finding women sufficiently well educated to receive this training. In the North-West Provinces no suitable students could be found for the scholarships at the Agra Medical School provided by the MacDonnell Fund. It is expected, however, that this difficulty will be, to some extent, shortly overcome as the subsidised schools should soon be able to send up a better class of candidates. An important matter which is engaging the attention of the central committee is the training of a larger number of women of the hospital assistant and dhai class to work among the poorer classes of the native community in outlying districts. As funds and opportunities permit this work will be pushed forward, and a special appeal is made to branch committees, Native States, district boards and municipalities, and especially to influential native noblemen and gentlemen to help in securing a greater number of female students for the hospital assistant and midwifery classes. In Bombay since the training school at the Cama Hospital was begun in 1887, 122 nurses have obtained certificates in nursing and midwifery and of these fourteen were Brahmins, three Purbhus and fourteen Marathas. Most of them are practising on their own account or are employed in hospitals. The local branch has spent over a lakh of rupees in maintaining the training schools at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. The report shows that under the auspices of the Association, since 1887, 132 assistant surgeons, apothecaries or medical practitioners, 206 hospital assistants and 1,591 midwives, compounders or nurses, have been trained and given certificates in the principal medical colleges and schools in India. At present there are 78 European and Native ladies being trained as assistant surgeons, 111 as hospital assistants and 165 as nurses, dhais and compounders. Over twenty-five lakhs have altogether been spent on hospital buildings. During last year the central committee made grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Association amounting to Rs. 25,003. At the beginning of the year the committee had a credit balance of Rs. 12,448 and at the end of the year it was reduced to Rs. 7,163. Regarding the provincial branches the finances of the Bombay branch, it is noted, are in the same unsatisfactory condition as in the preceding year. Owing to appeals on account of plague and famine, very few subscriptions were received by the Bombay fund during 1899, and as a consequence local committees in the Presidency as well as local students had to apply to the central committee for monetary help. It is to be hoped, however, that the local funds of this beneficent organisation as well as those of the central and other provincial committees may this year receive considerable augmentation.

THE records of the great earthquake of three years ago seem now to be complete and, together with an extensive collection of illustrations, have just been issued by Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, in a volume of between four and five hundred pages. Naturally such a work falling into lay hands will inspire interest in seismology and with a view to such contingency Mr. Oldham prefaces his work with some remarks on the general principles of the science. The memoirs of the Geological Survey usually assume a certain previous knowledge of the subject they treat of and do not attempt to recapitulate the elementary principles which will be found in every text-book of geology. But "as the earthquake of June, 1897, attracted more than general attention than is usually given to the labours of the Geological Society" more elementary details than customary have been introduced. These elementary details however, Mr. Oldham would have his readers understand, are not intended as an introduction to, or as a primer of seismology in general, but only of such parts of the science as is necessary for the comprehension of the report. The idea is good and is well carried out, and the work will be read and appreciated by a larger number of persons than would otherwise have been the case. Mr. Oldham describes the nature of wave motion, defines seismological terms, the nature of earthquake motion, the elements of earthquake motion which can be measured and the means employed, earthquake effects, their causes, secondary earthquakes, and sympathetic aftershocks. Then Mr. Oldham begins his narration by telling us how "at about a quarter-past five in the afternoon of the 12th June, 1897, there burst on the western portion of Assam an earthquake which for violence and extent has not been surpassed by any of which we have historic record." The earthquake found the Geological Survey unprepared for it, we are told. Presumably had they been prepared the general public would also had the department deemed it necessary to publish the results of their observations earlier than three years after date. But the department was unprepared and of all its officers there was only available one who had any knowledge of earthquakes beyond such as might be obtained from the ordinary curriculum of a geological student. The officials were told to go throughout the land and collect what information they could. They did it and we now have their reports. But it does not add much to their value to be told as a preliminary that the observations were made by men who knew nothing of the work they were engaged upon. However, Mr. Oldham does know something about earthquakes, and as he has had the compilation of the volume now issued we may take it that he has eliminated anything which might detract from the Survey's reputation for erudition. Mr. Oldham personally visited the epicentral tract and had the benefit of a vast variety of information from every possible source. Taking everything into consideration Mr. Oldham says there is nothing to necessitate the assumption of a great focal depth of this earthquake and summing up his conclusions he is of opinion "that the earthquake of 12th June, 1897, was caused by a movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about two hundred miles and a maximum width of about fifty miles. The depth of the principal fissure cannot be determined, but was probably not so much as five miles below the surface and numerous secondary faults and fractures rose from it towards and in some cases as far as the surface of the ground." Whether it was worth while printing five hundred pages of letter-press to demonstrate so much is a point on which we imagine Mr. Oldham would be an undoubted minority but the work is a record, and its plates and diagrams make it valuable even to those who will not take the trouble to read Mr. Oldham's explanatory preface, or as he suggests they should consult Professor Milne's "Earthquakes and Seismology" in the International Science Series.

THE death is reported of Lieutenant Orpen, I.M.S., attached to the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta, from measles and pneumonia.

PLANS for lighting the barracks at Dagshai by electricity, and those at Peshawar with acetylene gas have been called for.

MR. D. BRAY, Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, who has only been in India seven months, has been ordered Home on medical certificate at once.

THE village of Kahina in the Jullundur district has been re-infected with plague. The disease has also attacked a fresh village—Shahpur, population 534. The re-infection of Kahina is unfortunate, it being a large village with a population of 1,758.

THE weekly statement of plague in the Punjab, dated May 23rd, shows 22 cases and 10 deaths in the Jullundur district, spread over only six villages; and five cases and two deaths in the Hoshiarpur district, spread over four villages. Patiala State remains free.

IT has been decided that all estimates for the provision of additional accommodation for regular troops on the Samana are to be held in abeyance pending the final decision of Government as to what garrisons are to be maintained on the Samana or elsewhere on the frontier.

AT the Queen's Birthday parade of the 24th instant at Simla the annual course championship medals for 1899 were presented by the Commanding Officer immediately after the firing of the "feu de joie." Corporal Arbery, Champion, gold medal; Colour-Sergeant O'Reilly, 2nd, silver medal: Colour-Sergeant Costans, 3rd, bronze medal.

A CERTAIN number of British soldiers are annually trained in telegraphy. The course is a six months' one, but hitherto soldiers going through this course only learnt signalling and were taught nothing about the practical part of telegraphy, the use of the instruments, connecting wires and instruments, office work, etc. Now it has been decided that all soldiers being trained shall get an additional month's training in practical work at the end of the six months' course.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 75. There were 28 deaths from plague, and the same number of fresh cases. On Saturday the total mortality was 78, and the number of plague cases reported 18, the same number of deaths from that cause being recorded.

A "GAZETTE" notification states that the Viceroy is pleased to permit the title of Honourable to be borne by the Chief Commissioners of Assam and the Central Provinces, the Residents of Hyderabad and Mysore, and the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.

"LADYSMITH after the Siege" is one of the most interesting articles in the current number of "The National Review," and perhaps this the most interesting sentence in it. The writer (H. Babington Smith) says: "I cannot give a better idea of the isolation of the garrison than by quoting a question asked me by a distinguished officer some weeks after the relief: "What is this I see so many allusions to in the papers; something about an Absent-minded Beggar?"

FURTHER proceedings are impending in connection with the production at Wallack's Theatre, New-York, by Miss Olga Nethersole, the English actress, of a play based on the late Alphonse Daudet's novel "Sappho." Last month criminal proceedings were taken against Miss Nethersole; Mr. Hamilton Revelle, an actor in her company; Mr. Marcus R. Mayer, her manager; and Mr. Theodore Moss, lessee of Wallack's Theatre, on the charge of having violated section 365 of the Criminal Code relating to public nuisances, the prosecution alleging that the theme of the play is the portrayal of the life of a dissolute woman in a way offensive to public morals. The jury acquitted all the accused, the failure of the prosecution giving great satisfaction in New York Miss Nethersole is now suing a Presbyterian minister for having libelled her in the pulpit when denouncing the performance of "Sappho," in connection with the crusade against that play which is being carried on in New York.

SIR WEMYSS REID, in the course of his daily comment on the newspapers in "The Nineteenth Century," notes with satisfaction that Lord Rosebery, in his speech at Edinburgh, called attention to the fact that the real author of the movement in favour of the union of the British Empire throughout the world is not the present Colonial Secretary, but "a man whom he persistently opposed and attacked, the late William Edward Forster. Mr. Forster, says Sir Wemyss Reid, "was the man who sowed the seed from which the flourishing plant of to-day has sprung. He sowed it amid the cold jealousy and hardly disguised hostility of the ruling power of his day, and it is a curious instance of the revenges of Time that his bitter assailant, Mr. Chamberlain, should be the man who is most eagerly profiting by his labours. It is hardly necessary to say that, next to Mr. Forster, the English statesman who has done most for the cause of Imperial unity is Lord Rosebery himself."

MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has returned to America after her long residence in Samoa, and her many romantic voyages in strange waters and wild islands. She lives now in California, where she intends to build a house and make her home within sight and sound of the Pacific Ocean. Few women know as much of Polynesia as Mrs. Stevenson, who cheerfully accompanied her husband in his cruises among the South Sea Islands. Where Mr. Stevenson went his wife followed, or, as a matter of fact, led the way and cleared the path. But invariably the end of a voyage found every man on board ship, from the captain to the Chinese cook, her devoted friend and servant. Her courage in an emergency, her uncomplaining fortitude in the matter of rats and cockroaches, her calm acceptance of South Sea customs, the pyjamas, the bare feet, the manners on board a trading ship, called forth enthusiastic approval. She could cook like a French chief, bind up a wound as well as a surgeon, devise sports and invent games, and had invaluable remedies stowed away in a little old medicine chest.

THE following in the "Daily News" is evidently from an Anglo-Indian on leave. We have received the same story from him twice. Bandora and Matheran successively being cited Elstree:—

I do not know whether any other of your readers noticed a very fine meteor which was to be seen on Saturday night just before half-past eight. I was walking across some fields at that time towards Elstree, and had just passed Hill Field Lodge, about two miles north-west of that village. I had stooped to pick a flower, and when I rose the meteor, which was then nearly overhead, caught my eye, and I watched it travel westwards at a comparatively slow speed until it disappeared behind one of the many small clouds which covered the sky during the evening. It was visible through the cloud just after entering it, and then suddenly disappeared, and did not emerge on the further side. I watched it travel over what I estimated to be an arc of about 20 degrees in two or three seconds. I have no distinct recollection of a bright central nucleus in the head, which was in shape and size comparable to a half-moon, and of a peculiar glowing yellow light. There was a streamer of light of the same colour, but fainter and narrower the further from the head, the whole extent of it being about 3 degrees. There was a considerable trail, too, of glowing fragments issuing from the central nucleus. The rough measurements I have given are from a comparison with the appearance of the moon, which caught the eye at the same time."

MR. GOSCHEN is evidently taking coaling matters in hand, and deserves much credit for the new departures which he is taking with a view to increased efficiency in this direction. Remembering, as all naval officers will, in what haphazard fashion this important department has been managed in the past there was unquestionably immense room for improvement, and during the manœuvres for this year we may hope to hear something about the results achieved in this direction. In addition to a provision of new tugs and seagoing lighters for use in the ports, the time expired this week for the receipt of tenders for four collier transports. These vessels are to be two of them of about 2,000 to 3,000 tons dead weight capacity, and the other two of about 3,000 to 4,000 tons, and they are to be employed in the conveyance of coal or as the Admiralty may think fit. Only modern ships, thoroughly well found and with an ocean speed of ten knots will be entertained, and the engagement will be for twelve months certain, each ship being tendered for singly. Certain requirements as to ventilators and ballast, winches and derricks are specified, and doubtless the opinion of some of the officers who have been in charge of coaling arrangements during the manœuvres will be taken as to the suitability of the selected vessels. The experiment will be watched with great interest for it seems quite possible that this arrangement may be more economical and quite as effective, as building new ships for the purpose.

ANOTHER departure is notified by Admiralty advertisement which should have interesting results. Tenders have been requested under the regulations for the transport service for the hire of two vessels for about six weeks from July 1 next to deliver fresh water into the tanks of the ships employed in the summer manœuvres. It will be remembered how in previous years some of the men-of-war have been forced to use salt water in their boilers, a matter which leads to their speedy deterioration. It is evident that these distilling ships are intended to accompany the fleets to assist in supplying fresh water when needed, and in this way to diminish the amount of coal now used by the men-of-war for distilling purposes. Each of these hired ships is to have a storage capacity of not less than 600 tons of water and to be capable of producing not less than 6,000 gallons of distilled water per day and to be fitted with adequate delivery pumps, the rate of delivery by which is to be stated in the tender and guaranteed. The distilled water must be pure and free from salt, and will be tested in the usual way as to its suitability for boiler purposes. We do not notice that any specified rate of speed is to be guaranteed for these ships, and yet this must have an important bearing upon their usefulness. It is satisfactory, however, that the experiment is to be made, and no doubt some important experience and possibly lessons will be gained by the employment of these distilling ships.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANNEXATION OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A message from Capetown states that the Orange Free State was formally annexed by the British Government to-day.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The British occupied Zeerust on the 28th inst. and another force is marching on Lichtenburg.

LORD ROBERTS NEARING JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Klip River, 28th instant, says: We marched twenty miles to-day and are now within eighteen miles of Johannesburg.

[Presumably in proximity to Klip-river station, twelve miles beyond Meyerton.]

The enemy had prepared positions with the intention of opposing us, but abandoned them successively. We pressed them so hard that they only had time to get five guns into the train and leave, as the West Australians dashed in.

General French's and General Hamilton's forces are apparently engaging the enemy ten miles to the left, as firing in that direction has been heard since noon.

[Ten miles to the left we get beyond the maps again, the country apparently not having been fully surveyed. But the fighting would probably be between Catsrand and Klipriversberg.]

KRUGER ORDERS THREE DAYS OF PRAYER AND HUMILIATION.

A Reuter's despatch from Pretoria, dated 28th, states that Kruger has ordered three days of prayer, humiliation and confession of sins for the relief of oppression.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

REJOICINGS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 28.

Sheth Samal Bechar, Residency Treasurer and Baroda Sardar, gave a tea-party to British and State officials at his Cantonment bungalow. The meeting was numerously attended. Sheth Samal delivered a short speech eulogising her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Maharajah Gaekwar and Lord Curzon. The meeting dispersed with three hearty cheers for the success of British arms in South Africa, which was proposed by Rao Bahadur Nimbalkar and supported by Captain Carnegy, Assistant Resident.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for publication copies of the telegraphic communications which the Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., in his capacity as chairman of the meeting of the Indian community held in Durban on March 14, has received from the generals, Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, and Sir George White, in reply to congratulatory resolutions adopted by that meeting and at its request telegraphed by the hon. chairman to the distinguished Generals. I enclose also copies of the resolutions above referred to.—I am, &c.,

M. K. GANDHI,
Hon. Secretary, N. I. C.

Resolution No. 1: This meeting of the Indian subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, tenders its respectful congratulations to the Right Hon. Field Marshal Frederick Sleigh Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, V.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa, on his having secured the relief of Kimberley, and after a stubborn fight having captured Gen. Cronje and his commando, and having thus turned the tide of fortune in favour of the British arms, and records with gratification the fact that it is the hero of Kandahar, and some time Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, who is leading the British Forces in South Africa from victory to victory.

Resolution No. 2: This meeting of the Indian subjects of her Majesty the Queen Empress tenders its grateful congratulations to the Right Hon. Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., G.C.B., upon his brilliant victory, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, over an enemy holding naturally invulnerable positions, and upon his having, undismayed by temporary reverses, effected the relief of the beleaguered garrison in Ladysmith, thus vindicating the might of the British Empire and valour of the British soldier.

Resolution N. 3: This meeting of the Indian subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress expresses its prayerful thankfulness to the Almighty for having restored to the Empire Gen. Sir George Stewart White, V. C., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., and his brave troops, including so many sons of the soil—the Natal and other South African Volunteers—who with unexampled fortitude and patience for close upon four months went through the arduous trials of the siege, often repelling the advances of the enemy and tenders its respectful congratulations to the gallant General on his having sustained British honour and prestige under circumstances presenting exceptional difficulties; and wishes to record its pride in the fact that it was India's former Commander-in-Chief who was instrumental in saving the Colony from falling into the hands of the enemy.

(1)

From Bloemfontein,
Lord Roberts to Sir John Robinson, Durban.

I beg to thank you for the kind telegram you have been good enough to send me embodying a resolution passed at a meeting of the Indian community of Natal. I am deeply grateful for the congratulations and kind wishes expressed therein.

17th March, 1900.

(2)

5th March, 1900.
Ladysmith.
Gen. Buller to Sir John Robinson, Durban.
The address you kindly sent me from Indian community has given me much gratification.

(3)

From Sir George White,
East London, to Sir John Robinson, Durban.

Please accept and convey to the Indian community of Natal my sincerest thanks for the most kind resolution passed by their meeting. My connection with India has been a long one, and the best days of my life have been spent there, and the good wishes of my Indian fellow subjects are very grateful to me.

16th March, 1900.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

THE MASAMPHO CONCESSION.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the new Agreement between Russia and Korea has no reference to sovereign rights.

It grants concession similar to that granted to Japan at Masampho.

Her Majesty's Government had no knowledge of any intention of Russia to erect fortifications on the conceded site.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT AND THE FAMINE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Indian Famine Fund now amounts to a quarter of a million.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Maclean exhorted the Government to assist India.

Lord George Hamilton said the Famine was the worst the country had known and the whole financial resources of India would be used, if necessary, in combating the famine. If these failed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would assist, though it would be a great mistake when there was no lack of funds to ask the House to supplement charitable contributions.

ALARMING SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE BOXER MOVEMENT.

EUROPEAN FAMILIES AND MISSIONARIES CUT OFF.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Reuter wires from Peking that a meeting of the Diplomatic Body is considering the situation which is most alarming.

A Reuter's telegram from Tientsin, dated 28th, says that the Boxers have burned the machine shops at Fengtai.

It is reported that several Belgian families are surrounded at Changhsotien, six miles from Fengtai, and are now defending themselves on a neighbouring hill.

Several missionaries have been cut off at Paotting-fu. There is only a British guard of twenty-five men together with some volunteers guarding Tientsin.

TRAFFIC RESUMED ON THE PEKING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY.

A despatch from Tientsin, dated 29th, says that the traffic on the Tientsin-Peking Railway has been resumed.

Thirty Japanese have arrived from the Japanese gunboat Atogokan.

EXCITED DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, MAY 28.

An excited debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, arising from the Nationalists' attack on the Government whom they accused of intending to re-open the Dreyfus case.

The Ministers emphatically declared the case was closed.

A vote of confidence was then passed by 293 against 246 votes.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The plague mortality continues to decline, only 746 deaths occurring in the whole of India last week, Bombay and Bengal both showing an improvement.

APPOINTMENT.

Major Cox, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, succeeds Major Holme as Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

REPLAYED TIE.

This tie was replayed yesterday morning on the Oval. The teams took the field at 6-30 a.m. A slight change was made in the R. A. team, Bannerman, who was slightly injured in the ankle after yesterday's match, having been relieved at left outside forward by Garnham. The Gunners opened the attack, but the Y. M. C. A. soon retaliated and a good long hit by Gawthorne transferred play to the other end. A smart attempt was made to score, but Monaghan saved in time. The game afterward continued for a time in favour of the R. A., Oldham taking his opportunity and scoring a goal. At the end of the first half the Artillery led by a goal to love. On changing end Corp commenced the attack and worked the sphere dangerously up into his opponents' territory. In this half "sticks" were given against both sides rather frequently. Several corners were scored and finally Garnham, of the R. A., shot in the second goal. Some give-and-take play ensued during the remaining time, but nothing further was scored, the match resulting in a victory for the Royal Artillery by two goals to love.

The following were the teams:—

R. A. (Colaba)—Goal, Wellsman; backs, Monaghan and Lt. Sitwell; half-backs, Slade, Kibbler, and Twyman; forwards, Bannerman, Corp, Capt. Oldfield, Roe and Filer.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—Goal, D. Lyons; backs, C. M. Ward and R. Roberts; half-backs, W. Morley and Merrett; forwards, E. Fern, Smith, Spilling, Gawthorne and Scott.

ROYAL SCOTS *VS.* BOMBAY GRENADIERS.

A large number of spectators witnessed this tie which was played on the Oval last evening. Immediately on the start the Grenadiers attacked and almost scored within the first two or three minutes of the game. The Scots carried the ball down to the other end, and a melee in front of goal ended in a number of players tumbling into the goal mouth and the ball going by. A corner was conceded, but without result. Thereafter the game became fast and even, the Grenadiers especially exhibiting smartness and attractive passing. The Scots eventually came away and after a little slackness in front of goal, Lieutenant Drysdale in the centre scored with a good shot. Immediately after it looked as if another goal had been put on, but an infringement nullified the effort. Just before half-time the Scots had another opening, but nothing came of it, and the teams crossed over with the Scots leading by a goal to love. Five minutes after the re-start the Scots took the ball along finely and Lieutenant Drysdale completed the effort by adding the second goal. This instead of depressing the Grenadiers appeared to rouse them, for after a spirited attack they succeeded in beating Pickering, the Scots' goal-keeper. A spell of very even, fast and interesting play followed, both sides playing up well. Towards the close, however, the Grenadiers repeatedly carried the game to the Scottish end and several times went very near scoring. A good game, however, ended in favour of the Royal Scots with the score:—

Royal Scots	2 goals
Bombay Grenadiers	1 goal

The following were the Royal Scots team:—Corporal Pickering, Corporal Ellis, Lieutenant Gledstaines, Sergeant Hardy, Lieutenant Ballantyne, Lieutenant Garwood, Lieutenant Drysdale and Privates Hall, Downey, White and Munroe.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS* 16TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

This game was played on the Cooperage last evening and proved a most unequal contest, the Poona visitors being beaten at all points. The Gymkhana had a strong eleven in the field and played one of the best games seen on the local ground this season. Their hitting was sure and the passing of the forwards and halves carried out with judgment. They almost from start to finish did all the attacking and from their excellent combination gave the full-backs and goal-keeper little to do. The Poona team showed up in strong contrast. Their placing was bad and generally the play of the team was far inferior to that of the Gymkhana players. It is due to the 16th to say, however, that they made a good uphill fight, and apparently realised that they had been vanquished by a far stronger combination than they were able to put in the field. The Gymkhana who at the start defended the southern goal, played a man short during the first ten minutes. Despite this they managed to do practically all the pressing and by the call of half-time had scored three goals to nil. On the game being resumed, the Gymkhana in the first five minutes brought their score up to six goals to nil. For the ensuing twenty minutes they pressed hard on the visitors and gave the native goal-keeper considerable trouble. Five minutes before the call of time the local team notched their seventh goal and again sent the ball into the 16th net a second after the whistle sounded the close of play. Score:

Bombay Gymkhana	7 goals
16th Bombay Infantry	nil

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, W. S. Thornton; backs, T. Turner and A. Waller; half-backs, F. Mellice, J. E. White, and T. D. Moone; forwards, E. H. Tomkins, W. Brown, S. M. Powell, L. Barraclough, and W. Reid.

16th Bombay Infantry.—Goal, Sheik Babas; backs, Lieutenant Robertson Glasgow and Tul Sing; half-backs, Manomed Deen, Lieutenant Hunter, and Yesuwantrao Sinde; forwards, Sheik Shaboodin, Lieutenant Laing, Bagnath Sunnack, Silputti Lad and Ramnath Baghnath.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

THE PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

In celebration of the Queen's Birthday the Parsi Gujarati Writers' Association held a social gathering and dinner on the 24th inst., at the bungalow of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala, C. I. E., at Tardeo. The members after discussing matters relating to the association sat down to a sumptuous repast. After dinner Mr. K. R. Kama, the chairman, proposed the toast of "The Queen-Empress" and dwelt on the many virtues of "the first lady in the world." The toast was honoured by all the members standing and singing in chorus the first few verses of the National Anthem. Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji proposed the "Parsi Press," and in doing so he remarked that the Parsi Press had progressed with the general progress of education among the community. Mr. Kabraji welcomed the addition of the Akhbar-i-Soudagar among the Parsi dailies on improved lines and congratulated Mr. Nanabhai R. Chichgur, the new proprietor, on the enterprise.

Mr. Nanabhai responded in suitable terms.

The toast of the Parsi community was proposed by Mr. Darasha R. Chichgur and in the course of his remarks he pointed out how well the Parsis, since their flight from Persia, had adapted themselves to the new environments and how they were now taking the lead amongst the various native communities of this country under the ægis of the British flag.

Mr. M. V. Patel, in responding to the toast, dwelt on the charity and philanthropy of the Parsis.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster proposed the toast of the Parsi Writers' Association and said that looking to the infancy of the society they had no cause to grumble for what the association had done hitherto, and added that the society gave great promise under the guidance of its energetic secretaries, Messrs. D. N. Patel and Sorab L. Palamkote and its president Mr. K. R. Kama. Mr. Paymaster then referred to the approaching departure for Europe of one of the leading members of the society Mr. K. N. Kabraji and wished him God-speed. This toast was responded to by Mr. D. N. Patel.

Mr. Bamonji N. Kabraji proposed the health of Mr. Kama, the chairman, and Mr. Cawasji D. Adenwala, C.I.E., which were duly honoured.

After enjoying the views in the mutoscope the meeting dispersed at a late hour.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT PANCHGANI.

The Queen's birthday, universally a happy day was as pleasant a one as it could have been for St. Joseph's Convent School, Panchgani. The pupils had a holiday for the occasion and it was crowned by a "Children's Fete" given by one of the benefactors of the Institution Mr. Prabhashankar D. Pattani, private secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavanagar, to all the pupils of the boarding and day-schools as well as to some of their little friends. The treat was enjoyed by one and all, and the evening closed as happily as it had begun with a magic lantern very kindly exhibited to the children by Master Pattani. The last slide being the portrait of our Gracious Sovereign, all present joined most heartily in the National Anthem and left contented and happy. It may be mentioned that Mr. Pattani made a present of a large and expensive boiler to the Institution on the occasion.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Pranjej Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon, in the registered office of the company, at Apollo Street, Mr. F. A. Reddie presiding.

The chairman said: The business which has necessitated our meeting here, to-day, is to consider a proposed alteration in respect of Clause 27 in the indenture entered into between this company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 13th March, 1896, which alteration, if sanctioned, will necessitate, of course, a similar alteration in the in denture between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Secretary of State for working the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway. (The chairman here read Clause 27) Proceeding he said: This concisely put means that your railway cannot be charged more than 50 per cent. of the gross earnings for working expenses by the parent line. Mr. Forrest was approached by the Home Board of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, and ever watchful of your interests he worked to reduce the maximum charge to as low a figure as possible, and the satisfactory basis of 44 per cent., was eventually agreed on and submitted to your directors for approval. They at once saw the advantage of having so low a limit, but it needed the authority of the shareholders before any alteration in the agreement could be sanctioned, and this sanction you are asked to give to-day. It is needless, perhaps, to point out that the company will reap the benefit of good years when the ratio over the whole system comparatively low and still have the advantage of never being charged more than 44 per cent. when years are bad and expenses heavy. Under the original agreement the ratio was calculated on the working expenses obtaining on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. It is now proposed by the London Board to amalgamate all the lines on the B. B. and C. I. Railway including broad and metre guages. That being so it was suggested that the maximum of working expenses should be reduced as regards the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway and I may incidentally remark the Tapti Valley Railway also. The maximum ratio of 44 per cent. was decided as being a fair one, and I think you will agree with me when you hear that the average working expenses of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the last five years has totalled 43·75 per cent; and that for the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the same period, 45 per cent. But the ratio for three years, 1894, 1895 and 1896 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway equalled only 40·84 per cent, whereas for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 they reached 48·93 per cent., or an increase of 8 per cent., and to show the tendency of working expenses for the same periods were 41·96 per cent, and 43·95 per cent., or an increase of about 2 1-4 per cent. You will thus see that the proposed maximum is practically what the average has been for the past three years, but that there is a tendency for these always to increase rather than decrease, and the next few years might see 46 per cent. or even 47 per cent. So to have a maximum of 44 per cent. would be exceedingly favourable to the company's interests and can hardly fail to please the shareholders, who will know the company must under the proposed alteration receive 56 per cent. of the gross earnings. The resolution which I will now put before you is as follows:—"That the Board of Directors of the Railway be authorized to arrange with the Secretary of State for India in Council, for an alteration in the agreement with the Secretary of State, dated the 13th day of March, 1896, with a view to make the ratio of expenses chargeable against the gross of earnings of the line for its working expenses that of the combined system worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, instead of the ratio of expenses provided for in the agreement, but upon the consideration that the maximum charge shall be reduced from 50 per cent. to 44 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram seconded the proposition, which was carried.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

At the conclusion of the above meeting an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company was held. Mr. H. E. Proctor presiding. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Gazdar, it was resolved to make a similar alteration in the Company's agreement with the Secretary of State for India, dated the 28th August, 1896.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Karsondas Mowji appeared in answer to a summons charging him with using a false trade-mark, Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, solicitors, appeared for Mr. H. Heberlein, the complainant in the case; while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. Complainant stated in his information that he was partner in the firm of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co., who were the agents in Bombay of Badische Aniline Soda Fabrick, manufacturers of aniline and alizarine dyes, whose label was very well-known as "Gai Chhap" or the Cow Brand, and used for several years past. The defendant was employed by Dadaji Dhakji and Company, sub-agents for the dyes, and after leaving his employers started business on his own account at Samuel Street, Vadni Gadi. Among other devices on the goods imported by Karsondas through his agents Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, he had used a label on which, among other things, was the design of a cow and a calf. This the complainant considered as a colourable imitation of his "Gai Chhap." On the accused undertaking not to sell or import aniline or alizarine dyes in future bearing the Cow label complained of in the case or under any other label which would be a colourable imitation of the complainant's Cow label, the accused was discharged.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY LINE.

TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND WORKED BY THE G. I. P.

Regarding the proposed railway from Sion on the G. I. P. Railway down the east side of Bombay Island, to the head of the Ballard Pier including a connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Matunga to Mahim the following resolution has been issued:—

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1900.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 85 R. P. dated 11th May 1900:—

"I am directed to inform you that, in accepting the report of the Railway Commission held in Bombay to consider the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway Scheme, and in forwarding it to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India recommended that the proposed railway from Sion on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, down the east side of the Island to the head of the Ballard Pier, including the connection with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway from Matunga to Mahim, should be constructed and worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from funds raised by debentures on terms to be arranged.

"2. These recommendations his Lordship has accepted on the understanding that suitable arrangements will be made to provide traffic facilities for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

"3. I am accordingly to request that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company may now be called upon to formulate a scheme in consultation with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Port Trust authorities for the sanction of the Government of India."

Resolution.—To be communicated to all concerned for information.

2. The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, should be requested to formulate a scheme as directed in para 3 of the letter from the Government of India.

W. H. K. HOWARD,
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, MAY 26.

We have had lively times since my last communication; our Governor Senhor Conselheiro Machado left at about the middle of last month, he having been transferred to Mozambique, or Eastern Africa, as Governor-General, the Minister being unable to find a better person and more experienced to assume the reins of Government of that important colony at the present juncture. His departure caused much sorrow as great things were expected from him, but the loss has been somewhat attenuated by the nomination of Senhor Conselheiro Galhardo as Governor-General of Portuguese-India, for he also has had much colonial experience and rendered distinguished services to the Portuguese Crown, both in Eastern Africa and Macao, whence he has been transferred to this country, and arrived on the 11th inst., taking charge of his office on the 13th idem, with all the usual solemnities observed on the accession of new Viceroys or Governors. His Excellency Senhor Galhardo intends carrying out all the measures and improvements contemplated by his predecessor, and is at present busily studying all unfinished subjects and especially the economical and financial situation of the country. Unfortunately the major part of the local press is in the hands of persons who have yet much to study and learn, and consequently the Governor has to be very careful and circumspect.

The Archbishop Patriarch is at Mahableshwar and is not expected back before the 8th proximo; he having been in this colony for the last fourteen years, and twice or thrice acted as President of the "Conselho Governativo" in the absence of the Governors, he can therefore render valuable information to his Excellency, who, fortunately has in Senhores Norton and Navarro, the Attorney General of the Crown and Revenue Commissioner, respectively, two experienced councillors or colleagues.

The last mail from Lisbon has brought the gratifying news that the Minister of the Colonies Senhor Villaca, who is an ornament of the Judicial Branch and a very clever and hard-working official, has recommended an annual pension to the only orphan child of Doctor Proenca, who in the discharge of his duties, fell a victim to the bubonic plague at Damaun. The doctor was a native of this country and his dying request was that his only son should be protected by the Government, for he was a poor man and had contracted the disease while treating pestiferous patients.

Councillor Fernando de Cunha, brother of the well-known Orientalist, Dr. Gerson da Cunha of Bombay, succeeds pro tem Senhor Lorena as Government Treasurer, an appointment worth about £200 per annum. This may to many appear infra dig. or degrading as Mr. Fernando de Cunha is a Conselheiro, (honorary councillor) but not a Privy Councillor as some erroneously think and publish. There are only twelve effective Conselheiros de Estado and these are Privy Councillors and no one but retired Ministers and other very high dignitaries in Portugal are nominated by the Crown as Privy Councillors or State Councillors. We have already in Goa half-a-dozen of these honorary councillors, some of them men of moderate means, albeit respectable persons.

I wonder whether many of your readers have had occasion to listen to the sweet strains of music we have thrice a week in this city. The players are under the able direction of Senhor Zacharias, the bandmaster, who is a native of Goa; it is a pleasure to hear the music which I consider, in no way inferior to your Governor's Military Band, under the direction of the talented musician, Professor Koeniz.

At last the Jesuits are beginning to be appreciated in Portugal and its colonies, for the Minister has just despatched for Goa and the Cochin Catholic Missions under the *Padroado*, two Portuguese priests Rev. Joseph Martins Tavares, S. J., and Rev. Campos, S. J., both have just arrived at the expense of the Portuguese Government.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD A GERMAN STEAMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Max Rudolf, Hazel Brink, Sudus Odget, and A. Quellench, seamen on board the German steamer "Routenfels," were charged with assaulting H. Bather, boatswain of the ship and resisting a lawful arrest.

The evidence showed that about six o'clock yesterday evening the boatswain went to the Chief Officer and complained to him of having been maltreated by the accused. The Chief Officer spoke to them and they remained quiet for some time. But later on the boatswain went to him with the same complaint saying that he had been assaulted by the men. He was then bleeding from a wound on the head and he had a black eye. The Chief Officer again went to the men to restore order, when he found that there had been fighting among them. The accused were on the forecastle-head. The second and third accused had a hatchet and calk-hammer in their hands, and another accused was armed with a chopper. They assumed a defiant attitude and threatened to assault any officer who dared to go near them. The police were immediately communicated with and on their arrival the captain of the ship brought out his shotgun and the police sent for a revolver. But it was found unnecessary to use these weapons, as the men quieted down. A rush was then made to arrest them, and while they were being handcuffed by the police the second and third accused managed to escape" and going on board the P. & O. Company's s. s. Tientsin concealed themselves under a table in the officers' saloon. But they were subsequently arrested.

The first accused stated in his defence that he went on board the ship with a friend who was not sober. The man was ordered by the Chief Officer to leave the ship, but as the order was not complied with, the Captain and the Chief Officer had him ejected. This caused a row between accused and the boatswain and the latter having complained of an assault the Captain ordered the accuseds' arrest.

The second accused said that he asked the boatswain what he was doing in his (accused's) cabin and as he did not get a satisfactory reply pushed him out. The accused was then informed that he was to be put under arrest, upon which he took up a hatchet as he did not like to be put in irons for such a trifle. Revolvers and rifles were produced against them by the police and the ship's officers and they were threatened with shooting. His ran away from the ship to avoid the arrest.

The third accused made a similar statement and added that when he was arrested the chief engineer struck him with a stick on the head and the ear.

The fourth accused said he went to ask the Captain what was all the row about and remarked that it seemed to him that they were shooting down tigers on board. The Captain thereupon had him arrested and put in irons.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case discharged the fourth accused, there being no evidence against him. The first three accused were sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment each, and the second and the third were further sentenced to two months' hard labour each for attempting to escape from legal custody.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 19th instant there was rain in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and in the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara and Bijapur; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	914,562	856,624
Dependants	227,184	215,119
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	139,116	139,485

There has been an enormous exodus from the works in Ahmedabad almost entirely, it is believed, on account of cholera, and there have been smaller decreases from the same cause in the other Gujarat districts except Surat and in some of the Deccan districts. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Deepening the Jhijra Tank and improvements to the Jaskwada Tank.

Poona.—Erecting a wall on the boundary of the Warrak Forest and digging a trench around the forest at Mandava Gana.

Satara.—Constructing road from Ashta to Ashta Road Station.

Bijapur.—Constructing the Badami-Kamatgi Road.

Belgaum.—Gokak-Nargund Road.

Arrangements have been made to send back to their homes at the cost of the State such of the immigrants from Gujarat and Kathiawar now being relieved at Thana as are willing to go, and the Commissioner of Police has been authorized to make similar arrangements with regard to any destitute immigrants found in Bombay.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs. 20,000 for small relief works in the Panch Mahals.

Rs. 20,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Satara.

Rs. 15,000 for expenditure on burning of dead bodies of pauper destitutes in Ahmedabad.

Rs. 5,000 for depots for the sale of grass at cheap rates to the poorer cultivators in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 3,000 for gratuitous village relief in Belgaum.

Rs. 2,000 for doles to village servants in Belgaum.

The following additional allotments have been made for takavi advances for purchase of seed and cattle:—

	Rs.
Central Division	10,00,000
Northern Division	3,00,000
Sind	2,00,000

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	1	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	3	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	2	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	14
Water Division	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	10	24
Total	35	18	166
Small-pox	0	2	
Cholera	11	6	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1,318 as against 1,476 during the previous week. Of the total number 177 deaths were due to plague, 67 to cholera and 14 to small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 233, 43 and 15 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding week of the last year was 711 and that of plague recorded was 124

BANDORA.

Two cases and one death from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 28th instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 18th May, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	357	307
Karachi	132	139
Districts.		
Surat	1	1
Thana	30	34
Nasik	1	0
Satara	3	3
Kolaba	4	4
Ratnagiri	4	2
Belgaum	5	3
Kanara	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	5	4
Kolhapur	1	1
Cutch	70	64
Janjira	30	26
Aden	31	28
Total	685	584
Week ending May 11th	853	753
Total to date	393,232	308,756

Poona (including Cantonment, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Poona (excluding City,) Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur, were free during the week. The revised returns for last week show one European death from plague at Aden.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

There seem to be indications of the burst of the delayed South-West Monsoon. Reports received from steamers arriving at Colombo go to show that the big burst is now near at hand. The Board of Trade steamer Ceylon, which returned to Colombo last night after a visit to the Basses, reports having experienced rough weather off the Ceylon coast. At Dondra Head the sea is described as very heavy with strong wind from the South-West, while off Galle, too, there were high seas. At Colombo there are signs of the approach of the Monsoon and to-day waves are dashing over the breakwater. In harbour the moorings of vessels are being altered, and all ships arriving to-day were moored towards the West.—*Times of Ceylon* (May 25).

In England and Wales the muzzling of dogs is about to become a thing of the past. For some months muzzling orders have been in force in only three counties—Breconshire, Carmarthenshire, and Glamorganshire. But in none of those counties has there been a case of rabies since the autumn, and the Board of Agriculture give notice that the orders affecting those counties are to be revoked.

Nothing is a small way is more suggestive of the change that has taken place in the fortune of war, and in particular to the fortunes of the Orange Free State, than the postage stamps borne by the latest mail-letters from Bloemfontein. These stamps will not improbably be much sought after by philatelists. Three varieties to hand are respectively of the values of "half-penny," "een penny" and "zes pence" (six pence), and are coloured light orange, heliotrope, and light blue. All alike bear the figure of a tree, whose symbolic meaning is accentuated by the word vrij (free) above it, being part of the legend "Orange Vrij Staat." All this is familiar enough. What, however, makes the little coloured squares interesting is the evidence they bear of the British occupation. Immediatly beneath the vrij of the Taal inscription are stamped in black the letters "V. R. I." And V. R. I." just now to the Free Stater means a very different thing from vrij.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS.

THE FLOW OF GOLD.

STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The long-looked-for general advance by Lord Roberts's army has at last commenced, and the rapidity with which Brandfort has been seized and other concerted measures have been carried out shows that a deliberately-planned movement is in progress which will only come to a termination with the occupation of Pretoria. The effect upon the Stock Markets has not, so far, been great, and has chiefly been confined to the Kaffir Circus; but there is no doubt that a continued successful advance, when it reaches a certain point, will at last restore to the whole of the Stock Markets some of their former animation. The prevailing dullness must, perhaps, to some extent also be attributed to the stringency of the Money Market. Yet rates are not excessive, and would not, apart from gilt-edged securities, prevent a fair amount of speculative activity in the second and third class stocks were it not for the war in South Africa, with all its uncertainties. This war, moreover, is really at the bottom of the monetary stringency, and whenever it is finished rates will fall away. In the meantime, the public are looking on prepared to operate as soon as the outlook is such as to ensure an early cessation of the struggle. A certain number amongst them are taking time by the forelock and are picking up cheap South African land shares, but as a stockbroker in a large way of business put it the other day, most of the clients who go in for specs, in twenty thousand stock of Grand Trunks, a few thousand Yankee Rails, a thousand Goldfields, or a few hundred Rand Mines are at the front, many of them with the Yeomanry, so that the number of operators in this country is greatly reduced. When the return stockbrokers catering for this class of wealthy clients are looking for a boom, while they have not made their expenses during the past few months. Transvaal gold and finance shares will no doubt first receive the attention of these speculators; in fact, the gold mines on the Rand will certainly attract attention the moment that there are satisfactory guarantees that no serious wilful damage will be done to them by the Boers.

Next to Kaffir shares one looks to Yankee Rails to provide the largest share of business when the war draws to a close. At present multifarious "Bear" points are being pressed to the front by Wall-street manipulators, which, however, on careful dissection cannot be considered substantial. It is quite clear now that the break in American steel and wire stocks was the result of unscrupulous trickery, and that it was not justified by the state of the steel industry in the United States, which continues prosperous. In fact, advices from our own northern markets foreshadow a corner in iron, which should greatly strengthen the American portion of the iron and steel trade. Gold shipments and the Presidential election have pretty well been discounted in the present level of prices, and whenever an impulse is given, as would undoubtedly be the case if a great British victory were won, we should see Yankee Rails advance. The West Australian market is passing through another series of spasms on the announcement of the temporary reduction in the monthly output of the Lake View Consols mine, but this does not affect the other substantial mines, and even in the case of the Lake View the output will eventually be all the larger when the sulphide plant is in full swing. Copper has declined on an increase in stocks, but the market is still under the control of the American group, and there is no doubt that the metal will, for the present, remain at prices which will ensure large profits to the leading copper mining Companies. In the British Columbian section Le Roi and Ymir have shown great strength at substantial advances, thus bearing out my anticipation. Home Rails have suffered severely from fears of very high prices for the next coal contracts of the Companies. Foreigners have moved irregularly, but have been steadier since the Paris settlement was completed. South Americans are well maintained, but there is at present an absence of all speculative interest. This also applies to the Industrial market in which the effect of the Allsopp collapse is still in evidence, while other disagreeable incidents, such as the unsatisfactory result of the working of Crisp and Co., have not been wanting.

There seems to be no doubt that this year we are witnessing a reversal of that flow of gold to the United States which has been witnessed since the election of Mr. M'Kinley four years ago

immediate delivery. Why this should be so and how it is to be corrected is a problem which will prove interesting in its solution."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. testify, in the same circular quoted above, that the pause in general trade was meanwhile becoming apparent on every hand, the difficulty of placing new contracts for goods on the basis of existing quotations for the raw material being admitted on all sides. They quote the following from "Dun's Review" in illustration of this point:—"That in cotton goods, after the rise of about 30 per cent, following the advance in cotton, it is asked whether the surprising increase in Southern output has not cut off part of the demand which Eastern mills find insufficient. In staple goods no change is seen, but in other lines and fancy goods irregularity is increasing, and greater concessions are made for future deliveries. Cotton futures fell and recovered with good prospects for the next crop, Northern mills having taken already what they will require until September." Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. conclude as follows: "This season the supplies of cotton in the hands of spinners are larger than for many years at the corresponding time, and we must expect them to be governed in their purchases by the conditions of the growing crop. With trade in Manchester, on account of the plague and famine in India, in a similar condition to that in America, it is difficult for speculation to maintain values unless supported by bad crop accounts but it is also evident that unfavourable accounts would quickly attract a sharp demand for the new crop."

In a report to the Foreign Office from Palestine Mr. Consul Dickson says that the growth of conventual and philanthropic establishments in and around Jerusalem and the augmentation in the annual number of tourists and pilgrims have created wants formerly unknown, and all sorts of commodities are at present being imported. Among such articles may be mentioned building materials and ironwork, hardware of every description and variety, provisions, furniture, machinery, and even bicycles. That this trade will continue to increase, he thinks there can be no reasonable doubt, and there is a prospect of a good market in the future in Jerusalem for nearly all kinds of manufactured articles. British trade was good in 1899, the amount in value having reached £100,465, or about 14·2 per cent. of the whole value of the imports and exports. Compared with other foreign countries, the United Kingdom stands next to France, which took up about 18·4 per cent. of the total value of the trade in 1899, but is far ahead of Germany, whose proportionate share was 7·1 per cent. On the other hand, Germany is making rapid strides in increasing her trade. England we learn, absorbs nearly the whole of the trade in oranges, and as regards cotton goods she still holds her own, but in articles of woollen manufacture there yet seems to be scope for home producers to place their goods in the market, the foreign article comparing very unfavourably in the wear and tear as well as warmth with the British article.

Mr. Pro-Consul Faulkner, in his report from Lilie gives some interesting particulars of the good farming in that district. It appears that while England is at the head of all the countries of the world in the average yield per acre, the Department of the Nord holds the record of the world, England included, and the Lille arrondissement is superior to all other districts of the Department. The estimated average yield of wheat in this arrondissement is 38·5 bushels per acre, some agriculturists getting as much as 49·5 bushels. The meaning of these figures will best be appreciated when we remember that for the years 1894-98 the average yield for the United Kingdom was 30·6 bushels; for Germacy, 20·25; United States 15·9; European Russia, 10; and France, 21·45. Far from advocating that these excellent farmers should rest content, however, Mr. Faulkner tells us that the President of the Agricultural Society of North France recently made this the starting point of an address pointing out some errors and possible improvements. He believed that they were spending too much money on chemical and too little on mineral manures. It would be instructive to know what is the average acreage farmed by each of these agriculturists.

It is eminently satisfactory to note the continued expansion in British commerce, shown by the Board of Trade returns just published. But, at the risk of playing the part of wet blanket we feel constrained to again point out that trade expansion is not a phenomenon peculiar to the United Kingdom at the present juncture, but one, on the contrary, exhibited by all our trade rivals, and even by countries whose competitions may, for the present, be ignored. It is the more necessary to point this out because it is precisely at such times as this that foreign competition is lost sight of; when a spirit of independence, and "take it or leave it" is bred in the mind of the trader, and he witnesses, without regret or misgiving, inroads upon territory he has been accustomed to regard as earmarked for him.

Numerous letters have been received by Australian houses from French firms, expressing regret at the non-participation of the colonies in the Paris Exhibition, and at the same time inviting colonial mercantile men and others who may be visiting the French capital to take part in conferences respecting the best means of promoting trade between France and Australia. There can be no question that the continued predilection evinced by Australians for British-made goods forms a sore point with French producers, but it is very unlikely that any number of conferences will assist them out of their difficulty. So far as the Australian import trade is concerned, Great Britain has no fiscal advantage which is not shared by other countries, but British manufacturers are beginning to understand colonial requirements better than formerly. This is the whole secret. The real commercial rival of France is Germany, which is continually placing in the market the same classes of goods as those in which French manufacturers excel, but at lower rates. This competition is likely to become increased by the running of a new line of steamers between German and Australian ports.

Mahmud Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, according to a Geneva correspondent, has turned journalist. He has undertaken the editorship of the "Osmanli," the Turkish organ of the Reforming party, which has for some time been published at Geneva. The articles are printed in three languages Last week Mahmud Pacha sent no fewer than 1,600 copies of the "Osmanli" to various high officials in the Turkish Empire. The same writer states that the Sultan lately ordered his sister, who is Mahmud's wife, to take the initiatory steps for a divorce from her husband, and upon her refusal he has threatened to dispossess her and her whole family. During the present month Mahmud Pacha intends to pay a visit to London.

Mr. Gladstone, sometime before his last illness according to a statement in "The Railway Magazine," was speaking one day to Mr. Gilbert J. Stoker, then of the London and North-Western Railway, about the railway race to Scotland. He told Mr. Stoker that he was in the habit of timing the speed of the trains, and frequently found them running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone had been reading the Soldiers' Pocket Book, in which Lord Wolseley advises soldiers' to estimate the speed of railway trains by noting the number of telegraph posts passed in a given time. "The Railway Magazine" treats this as a wise diversion from the cares and anxieties of a high position. We have heard of musical composers fitting their musical ideas to the rhythm of the train movement. The various methods of great men for beguiling the tedium of a railway journey would be interesting knowledge.

The latest addition of particular importance to the collection in the Zoological Gardens in London is an example of the Cape hunting dog, which is a fine large dog with a spotted coat. It has been placed next door to the hyenas, and it possesses not a slight resemblance to those creatures in its outward aspect. As a matter of fact, it is not really allied to them at all, but is definitely and decidedly a dog, though a rather aberrant one. It gets its name from its habit of hunting in packs. The individual at the Zoo is perfectly tame, and can be approached with safety. A—or perhaps the—most interesting fact about this animal is that, like many of the human inhabitants of that part of Africa, it is a recent immigrant. That it originally came from the north seems to be shown by the occurance of its bones some time since in caves in Glamorganshire.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Agra Bank, Limited, was held on Monday the 30th April, at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. E. C. Morgan, presiding.

The general manager (Mr. F. W. Quanbrough read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, the notice gives you particulars of the business which is immediately before you. At the meeting of the 11th of April last a certain resolution, which you have heard read, was passed, and we are here to-day in the first place to confirm that resolution. It is not necessary for me to say anything more. The resolution is as follows:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, and that Mr Frederick Walter Quanbrough, the general manager of the bank, be, and he is, hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, at a remuneration (exclusive of expenses) of one per cent. on the amount distributed amongst the shareholders, to include all claims under his existing agreement with the bank. Also that the present directors of the bank be appointed an advisory committee to act with the said liquidator until the general meeting to be held in the year 1901, at the same remuneration as they are at present receiving."

Mr. W. Blackhall seconded the motion.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn: We are here to consider the resolution.

The Chairman: To confirm it or not to confirm it. That is the object of this meeting; it is a confirmatory meeting, and everything was said at the last meeting.

Mr. Thorburn: Excuse me; it is open to this meeting to reject the resolution. (Order, order.)

The Chairman; I think all I have to do is to move the confirmation of the resolution.

Mr. Blackhall: I will second it.

Mr. Thorburn: I wish to ask some questions before we proceed further. I wish to know, in the first place, what the present remuneration of the directors is. I am told it is £400 per annum.

The Chairman: That is so.

Mr. Thorburn: I wish, in the next place to know, as the assets of the bank are liquid and in first class securities, what is the necessity of having five directors as an advisory committee to assist the liquidator?

The Chairman: Is that all the questions you have to ask?

Mr. Thorburn: Surely as a shareholder I have a right to get information on these points. Mr. Nicholson, a gentleman who I believe is here, asked some question on the point, and I think your reply was simply that would facilitate liquidation. Now I want to know exactly what the directors are to do to help the liquidator, because you tell us that the assets are liquid, and easily realisable, and that they are in first class securities. If so, the work of the liquidator, although very responsible, is perfectly simple and does not require the assistance of five men, each receiving £400 a year: (Hear, hear.) The next question is this: Is the general manager entitled, under that agreement, if his services are dispensed with before its termination, to a gratuity of £2 800? I wish to know if he is so entitled, whether he manages the bank well or badly? Was the agreement necessary, or was it what I may call a blind agreement? That is another question I want to ask. I also wish to know when the agreement was made, and whether it was made with proper authority.

A shareholder: Probably under seal.

The Chairman: Has any other gentleman any questions to put? I may say that although, as a matter of fact, the assets of the bank are in an extremely liquid condition, still they are not all sovereigns. There is a certain amount of lock-up, as I told you at the last meeting an the 11th of April, and it is because the liquidator considers it is necessary that he should have the advice of some one as to the realisation of the bank's assets, in order that the utmost amount of money may be obtained for the shareholders, that it is suggested the directors should remain in office as an advisory committee. As to the next question, Mr. Quanbrough's agreement was made last year. It was made by the directors under seal, and is therefore properly authorised. As regards being a blind agreement, of course, if he had not done his duty he would have forfeited any rights that he had.

Mr. Thorburn: Do you mean to say that the agreement was made last year, when the bank was in a moribund condition?

The Chairman: It was not in that condition.

Mr. Thorburn: I propose that the last sentence of the resolution before us be not confirmed, but that it be expunged from the resolution.

The Chairman: That is out of order.

Mr. Thorburn: Then you must reject the whole of it.

The Chairman: Then you must reject the whole of it.

Mr. Thorburn: Then reject the whole and let us go into the question of the agreement. I move that the resolution be rejected "en bloc."

The Chairman: You have simply to vote against it, I will put it to the meeting that this resolution be confirmed. Those who are in favour of it will signify the same—Those who are against it.—The resolution is lost by a small majority. We must take a poll on the question.

The poll was then taken.

The Chairman: Apart from the proxies the resolution is confirmed by the signatories. The scrutiny will be taken at the bank.

The Solicitor: There are twenty-nine for the resolution to confirm, and twenty-two against it.

Mr. Thorburn: On the show of hands it was the opposite.

The Solicitor: The numbers are twenty-nine for the confirmation and twenty-two against, but there will have to be a scrutiny taken of the votes. It will be declared on Wednesday at 12-30 at the bank.

The Chairman: I now come to the second resolution. In the directors' letter to the shareholders of the 2nd instant it was suggested that certain powers should be given to the liquidator to deal with those employes of the bank who might be prejudiced by the closing of the bank's business. It was the duty of the directors to make some recommendation in this connection, so as to define and limit the powers of the liquidator in dealing with the money of shareholders over which the directors would have no control after the bank has passed into liquidation. They gave the matter their most careful consideration before making the suggestion in their letter of 2nd April. You are aware that considerable discussion took place at the meeting of 11th April upon this suggestion, in which divergent views were expressed by the shareholders then present. The directors listened with much interest to the opinions then expressed upon a matter in which they were only interested as shareholders, but as large shareholders, and they were not convinced by the arguments of the speakers on either side that it was desirable or necessary to modify the recommendation they had made, which, as I have already said, was made after the most mature deliberation and with full knowledge of the facts. They, therefore, embodied the recommendation into the form of a resolution, and forwarded it to all the shareholders on the 21st instant, with an explanatory letter, and in response to this letter they have received an almost unanimous assent from a very large proportion of the shareholders. A very few shareholders have expressed an opinion that the resolution errs on the side of too great liberality to the staff, but I think those gentlemen have not quite grasped the powers conferred by the resolution. I may, therefore, say a few words in explanation: You will observe that the power conferred is facultative, not obligatory, and that payments are to be made only to those members who have been prejudiced by the closing of the bank. At the last meeting I informed you that a large number of the gentlemen in the employ of the bank had already found employment elsewhere, and would, therefore, not need to be considered under this resolution. Since the 11th instant, a further number have been provided for elsewhere, both of those employed in this country and abroad, and it is reasonable to suppose that before the liquidation has been completed there will be relatively few who will need to be considered under this resolution. I have thought it necessary to say these few words in order to explain to the few who have objected, that the matter is not of such moment as they seem to consider; but I need not enlarge upon the subject, since, as I have already told you, we have the almost unanimous approval of the shareholders to the resolution as it stands, which I will now proceed to move—"That the liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorised to make such payments as he may think fit, having regard to the conditions of their service, to members of the staff whose positions shall have been prejudiced by the closing of the bank, not exceeding in any case an amount equal to one year's salary after they cease to be in the employ of the bank."

Mr. C. J. Lindsay Nicholson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Thorburn: I think the old employes of the bank deserve consideration, but as the case stands there is every reason why the remuneration of the employes and of the directors should keep this liquidation going on for more than one year. It is the interest of the liquidator to finish it, I admit, as quickly as possible, because he will be remunerated by receiving 1 per cent. upon whatever is realised and distributed to the shareholders. The only amendment I would propose to make to it now is that after the word that, and before the word "liquidator" the following words be inserted:—"After the distribution to the shareholders of not less than £5 10s per share." That leaves an ample margin, because we are told that the liquid assets are worth £6 a share. I trust some shareholder here will support me in moving this amendment if support is necessary.

Mr. Jeremiah Lyon: I have to draw your attention to the circumstances of one of our past servants, a gentleman who was some forty-two years in the service of the bank, and who discharged his duties very faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the directors. At the end of 1892 it was arranged that he should have an allowance of £300 a year in consideration of his long and meritorious services. He went into retirement, and he is now in his seventy-third or seventy-fourth year, and I ask you to imagine what his feelings must have been when in his quiet home on a morning in January he received a notice from the directors, without previous intimation I understand—a bold notice, intimating to him that the directors were no longer going to continue that which he had hitherto considered to be certain. But the actually worded minute of the directors made in 1892 was that this old servant was to have his £300 a year at the discretion of the board; and so in January they sent this notice that it was to be discontinued, and no doubt they were within their powers. But I do not think the shareholders in this bank would like to feel that the bank is now going out of existence, and to separate and know that we have done this great injustice as shareholders to this old and faithful servant. I therefore ask you to authorise the directors, instead of giving him the £300 a year to have some pity on his old age and allow him the remuneration for the remaining few years of his life, so that he may pass it in comparative peace and free from all the terrors of poverty. I ask you to authorise the liquidator to purchase an annuity for him at the rate of £150 a year (Hear, hear.) He has been having an annuity of £300, but a small amount is better than nothing at all, and I hope the board will give this their merciful support. The mere fact of the man having been so long in our service, and also now having to face poverty is a terrible thought.

Mr. Thorburn: What is the capital required for that?

Mr. Lyon: He is in his seventy-forth year, and I think it means four or five years purchase, if his health is taken into consideration. His health, I believe, has been damaged by this shock of the withdrawal of his pension, and I think it would be three or four years purchase. I may say that in bringing this before you I give it as one of the oldest shareholders of the bank. I think that my firm have been associated with this bank for something like thirty years. I personally am familiar with nearly all the branches and with many of the staff there, and I can speak as to the very able manner in which the members of the staff do their duty and have shown the greatest courtesy in every way. I will therefore move—"That the liquidator be, and he is hereby authorised, to purchase an annuity in favour of Mr. A. J. Verini of the sum of £150 per annum."

Mr. Thorburn seconded the amendment.

The Chairman: As to the first amendment Mr. Crisp has put the words in a little later on to read—"The liquidator be, and he is hereby authorised, after the distribution to the shareholders of £5 10s. per share."

I should like to say a word or two about this before I put it to the meeting. It seems to me that instead of being an advantage to the bank it might operate prejudicially, because the object of the liquidator is to get, of course, as much money as possible for the shareholders and to return the uttermost farthing. Now, if certain officers of the bank, who are highly-paid officers are retained as the agents of the liquidator abroad they would naturally receive the same salary, or would at all events expect to receive the same salary, as they had been receiving as servants at the bank, whereas if they were to go away now they would only get their twelve months' pay. The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, as amended by Mr. Thorburn's addition, and declared it lost.

The Chairman: Then this is Mr. Lyon's proposal to be added to the resolution:—"That the liquidator be and he is authorised to purchase an annuity in favour of Mr. A. J. Verini of the sum of £150 per annum." I will put the resolution that this be added to the other resolution—"That the liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorised to purchase an annuity in favour of Mr. A. J. Verini of the sum of £150 per annum." Those in favour of it—there are twenty-five; those against—there are twenty; the show of hands is in favour of it. We must take a poll on that question, because it was not contemplated in the resolution in the notice.

A shareholder: Would it not be better to leave the matter to the directors?

Mr. Lyon: Do you intend to use the proof against this, or is it a shareholders' question?

The Chairman: This is a shareholders' question.

Mr. Lyon: If you exercise your power of voting, it is no use.

The Chairman: We are bound to.

Mr. Lyon: Will you send round to the shareholders asking for subscriptions? I wish to call attention to the fact that you propose to make an allowance to members of the staff. There are several members who have been upwards of twenty years with the bank. Do you mean to deal with all alike? A man who has a short service is to receive the same remuneration as one with thirty-six years' service? Would it not be better if you were to arrange that every person who has been over twenty years in the bank—that for every additional ten years of service he should have something in addition to the amount?

The Chairman: I think it would be very inconvenient to make any alteration now. This resolution has been circulated among the shareholders, and has been approved of by them, and we have their support in the shape of these proxies.

Mr. Lyon: I think it should be to this effect—"That the liquidator be, and is hereby authorised, to pay the members of the staff on their leaving the service of the bank an amount equal to one year's salary, and in the case of those employes who have served the bank for twenty years and upwards an additional sum of half a years' salary for every ten years' service be calculated proportionately and paid to them."

The Chairman put Mr. Lyon's amendment, which he declared was lost. The original resolution was then put and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

"Result of poll on a scrutiny of the votes was declared at the bank on Wednesday, 2nd May, at 12-30 p.m., viz., for confirmation of the first resolution 7,077 votes against 250 votes—majority for, 6,817 votes."—*Capital.*

THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

There was a bumper house at the Theatre Royal Calcutta on Thursday evening attracted by the prospect of seeing Brophy and M'Auliffe try conclusions for the Championship of All India, which, even if a somewhat empty honour, professional pugilism being at a great discount in the shiny East, is one that has to be held against the combined talent of, at any rate, as large an army as is on the home establishment. Brophy has had so far no difficulty in keeping his end up, and though he has met no one bar what we may call amateurs, Dutton the soldier and his Rangoon fights being about the only battles of any note, he has won so very comfortably that we have come to regard him as our invincible. That he is a hard hitter there can be no question, and served by his superior weight and height it was thought that he would give M'Auliffe, however clever he might be, all his time to beat him. The programme, as arranged for Thursday night, however, was not confined to the one big event, and there were two preliminary spars which in their way were quite interesting. The first bout was between Cassidy and Govia, the latter a coloured gentleman from Mexico—so they say. He showed a want of condition. Cassidy looked the fitter of the two, and we think would have finished his man had he not unfortunate. A foul was claimed, but disallowed. The rest of the fight was as devoid of science as it was of interest, but the conclusion left Govia the proclaimed champion of Calcutta, and honour he may doubtless be called upon to defend against some one who will take him along a lot quicker than did the festive Cassidy. The next bout was between two gallant Duke of Cornwalls, Silverback and Sparkes. It was a very merry little go, and the whole ten rounds were good and interesting. Both men shaped in far from bad style, though Sparkes had a funny trick of flicking his right on to his man's ribs, a waste of energy and time. He stopped Silverback's rushes, however, very scientifically and there were many who thought that the award on points should have gone to him. The referee, Mr. W. O. Rees, however, decided otherwise, and we must, of course, bow to his experienced fiat. There was then an interval of ten minutes to make way for the event of the evening. At the ring side Brophy was decidedly the favourite, but there were whispers that he was not quite as cherry ripe as he ought to be; his weight and reach were relied on as counterbalancing any superior condition possessed by his opponent. Brophy went into the ring at 11st. 0 lb., which is below his normal fighting weight and M'Auliffe stripped at about 9st. 11 lbs. though he looks certainly quite a stone above this weight.

Brophy was first to put in an appearance being seconded by the Mexican and another man: and shortly after M'Auliffe bobbed through the ropes and bowed his acknowledgments to the round of applause which greeted his entrance. He was attended by Cpl Phillips, the well-known cross-country jockey, and an assistant. He carried far more muscle all over than did Brophy. The preliminaries settled the men were not long in getting to work.

Both men sparred for an opening. M'Auliffe, who is very quick on his legs, keeping Brophy moving all the time. M'Auliffe then led with his left for the point, but missing landed on the lip, and drew first blood. Brophy then let go a vicious right for the neck, but M'Auliffe ducking took it on the head, and the men then clinched. After they had separated M'Auliffe gave his man no time and went in like a tiger, landing an ugly left hook on the jaw, which sent Brophy down, and he availed himself of half the ten seconds before he rose, the blow having apparently rattled him up not a few. M'Auliffe again came in, and this time landed with his right behind the ear and down went Brophy again, this time eight being counted before he managed to get up. When he rose he evidently was feeling none too gay, and in the next few seconds the thing was over, as M'Auliffe went in and let fly an uppercut under the heart, and out went Brophy for good. It was very short and none too sweet. Brophy was badly whipped by a fitter and a far cleverer man, and likewise a fitter one. Where M'Auliffe landed on the heart there was a nasty red mark, which, had Brophy went as fit as he would have liked himself to be, would possibly not have been the case. There was a bit of a demonstration against Brophy, but there can be little doubt that he had had all the punishment he could take, and that M'Auliffe's rapid visitations to the vital regions had knocked all the go out of him for that night at any rate.—*Indian Planter's Gazette.*

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

There is no reason to fear that the cricket season will be unsuccesseful, but owing to the war a good many familiar players will be missing from their accustomed places. Despite the abundance of talent at the command of the county club, the Yorkshire team cannot possibly be itself without F. S. Jackson, and, judging from what he did last year, the batting of the side will be a good deal weakened by the absence of Frank Mitchell. As one of the half-dozen greatest cricketers now before the public, Jackson will be sadly missed not only in Yorkshire's matches, but in the Gentlemen's eleven against the Players at Lord's. Everyone will hope to see him safely back from South Africa, and in as good form as ever a twelvemonth hence. The loss of a year means a great break in a cricketer's career, but assuming that he does not suffer in health, Jackson may be safely trusted to assert himself as strongly as ever when he comes home again. Having regard to the strength of the side he is associated with, the loss of Major Poore is a far greater blow to Hampshire than is Jackson's absence to Yorkshire. It is, in fact, irreparable. Dependent to a large extent upon Army players, Hampshire will suffer more severly from the war than any other eleven, and with a more than usually heavy programme to get through, the outlook for the county is cheerless. There may, of course, be young players capable of worthily filling the vacant places, but up to the present Dr. Russell Bencraft, the hard-working honorary secretary, is not aware of their existence. Essex will lose one of their finest batsmen in A. J. Turner, and Worcestershire their most dependable run-getter in W. L. Foster, who has, we believe, from the outbreak of the war been serving under Lord Methuen. There are many other cricketers at the front, but F. S. Jackson, Frank Mitchell, Major Poore, A. J. Turner, and W. L. Foster are the men whose absence from county matches will make the greatest difference.

Two or three important changes in the leadership of county elevens have come about since last season. K. J. Key has resigned the captaincy of Surrey, and been succeeded by D. L. A. Jephson; W. Troup—recalled to India last autumn to resume his official duties—has given place as captain of Gloucestershire to G. L. Jessop; and last week the news came to hand that J. A. Dixon had found himself compelled by pressure of business to give up his post as captain of the Notts eleven. Pressure was brought to bear upon him to reconsider his decision, but without success. It is understood, however, that he will still help the county when he can spare time. His successor is A. O. Jones.

It was in 1889 that Dixon, after having played on and off for the county for several seasons, became captain of the Notts eleven. He was the first amateur to fill the post, the team having had a succession of professional captains in George Parr, Richard Daft, William Oscroft, Alfred Shaw, and Shrewin. Mr. Dixon was fortunate in becoming leader when he did, for in 1889 Notts had a splendid side—strong in every department, and especially in bowling. Only a defeat at Beckenham at the hands of Kent when the season was all but over prevented the county standing easily first, the final result of the championship being a tie between Notts, Lancashire, and Surrey. Again, in 1892, Notts narrowly missed the position at the top of the tree, which up to 1887 had for years been almost the monopoly of the eleven. These two seasons—1889 and 1892—were decidedly the best of Mr. Dixon's captaincy. The decline in Notts cricket since 1892 has come about from a cause quite beyond his control, the once unfailing supply of first-class bowlers having suddenly run short; but all the same, it would be flattery to say that he has been a success as a captain. He has striven hard, but while earning the respect of the professionals under him, he has failed to inspire them. More than that, with all his good intentions, he has lacked the initiative of such famous county captains as V. E. Walker and F. P. Miller in the past, and A. N. Hornby, Lord Harris, and John Shuter in our own day. As a batsman he has done many brilliant things for Notts, but no one who closely follows cricket can doubt that he would have been still more successful if some one else had been captain of the eleven.

Some surprise was felt at Key giving up the captaincy of Surrey, but county cricket is rather a heavy taskmaster in these days, and it is understood that he wanted to have more time in the summer at his own disposal. It has been stated in a semi-official way that he is by no means giving up cricket, and that he is quite likely to be seen in the Surrey team during the summer. Having accepted the position as assistant secretary at Old Trafford, A. C. MacLaren will be able to play for Lancashire throughout the season, and his presence on all occasions will, of course, greatly increase the county's chances of carrying off the championship. He would seem to be already in form, for on Saturday afternoon in a local match he played an innings of 84. Another point in Lancashire's favour is Briggs' recovery from the long illness that followed his seizure in the Test Match at Leeds at the end of June last year.

Cricket at Cambridge has already begun in earnest, and at Oxford the first of the trial matches will be played next week. The new captains are T. L. Taylor at Cambridge and R. E. Foster at Oxford. At both Universities the prospects are hopeful. Oxford have the larger number of Old Blues at command, only three members of last year's eleven being ineligible, but in compensation for this Cambridge have in E. M. Dowson, of Harrow, by far the most promising Freshman of the year. In trial games Dowson has already given proof that he retains his school form playing last week to innings of over 100, and taking on one occasion five wickets for 50 runs. No such all-round cricketer has gone up from Harrow to Cambridge since F. S. Jackson went into residence in the autumn of 1889. Young Dowson has ambitions beyond University cricket, and it is hoped that like his father before him he will be good enough to play for Surrey. It may be of interest to state that his father, Mr. E. Dowson, is one of the two survivors of the great Surrey eleven of 1861, the other being William Caffyn. F. P. Miller, F. Burbidge, C. G. Lane, Mortlock, Lockyer, Griffith, H. H. Stephenson, Julius Cæsar, and Tom Sewell have all passed away. There still survives at Mitcham, however, the famous old bowler, Tom Sherman, who played for Surrey in days prior to those matches with the full strength of England which made F. P. Miller's eleven so celebrated.

A feature of the coming season will be the tour of the West Indian team. How this enterprise will turn out it is useless to conjecture, our knowledge of the players who are coming over being so limited. A capital programme has been arranged, the matches beginning at the Crystal Palace on the 11th of June, and going on till nearly the middle of August. The side is to be captained by a brother of the well-known Middlesex cricketer, P. F. Warner.

THROUGH THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

IN EASTERN GUJERAT.

The special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing from Godhra, Panch Mahals, on Easter Sunday, says:—The shadow of death is on the land to day. From the windows of the train one sees dying trees marred by loppings and mutilations, dying cattle, dead fields and homes, of which nothing remains but the huge grain pot, empty and useless. At the sidings the trucks are being loaded with hides, and stacks of the stiffened skins stare heaped about the stations, while literally the only traffic along the road consists of bullock waggons heaped with hides. A month ago whole train loads were being made up at Godhra; a grand cattle-slaying was going forward just outside the town, and the tops of the bushes for a distance round were red with meat drying in the sun. The Bheels came crowding to the killing, and waited till the last beast which could be hurried up in time for the butcher had led the death—imagine what the scene would mean to the Hindoo on lookers,—and then dispersed nobody knows where. But at last the reserves of cattle meat are used up, and the trade in small bundles of leaves, grass, and fuel becomes more difficult every day, and though the mowhra flowers are whitening the ground and bringing some relief for the moment, the manna shower will save but few of the starving people who wander about the country or flock to their way to the works and poorhouses to die. The famine camps and the poorhouses will, without doubt, save many lives, and they would have saved many more but for an unaccountable delay in concerting relief measures, but the evidence of one's own eyes and the figures of the death-roll give the other side of the account. Even where food is at hand many of the people are too "perished" to be fed up and dysentery, diarrhœa, and relapsing fever are killing their hundreds every day. These deaths will not figure on the Government's reports under the head of starvation, but, not to enter upon a futile controversy, it cannot be denied that the deaths are

FAMINE DEATHS.

So much is clear when—to give an instance or two—the sweepers at the Godhra tank works are picking up some twenty dead bodies about the camp every day, when the poorhouse has a daily death-list of between thirty and forty, and when the last return from the Jhalod district shows a death-rate which if continued for a year would carry off nearly half the people of the Mahal.

Mr. Ward, of the American Methodist Mission, who, at the invitation of Government, has taken over the management of the Godhra poorhouse, took me with him on his visit of inspection on Good Friday. The mission has been doing good work by supplying grain below the bunya's prices, setting people to work on a patch of irrigated land, and affording a temporary shelter for wanderers. I saw two sisters there who had come in the evening before from a village twenty miles away. The girls were far from being emaciated, but they had eaten nothing for four days and they were sick with fever, from which the younger one has since died. Running about the compound was a plump little girl who had lost her father, mother, and seven brothers and sisters in the famine, and a month ago, Mr. Ward found her sitting in the fields with the last of the brothers dying in her lap, and there she had been sitting for two days. Our walk to the poorhouse was rather a ghastly one. We passed the sweepers preparing the bodies of the poorhouse people who had died in the night for burning—eleven corpses, desperately emaciated,—and came out of the nullah on to a patch of bare ground, where a woman was sitting. Her two babies were in front of her; her sari was drawn over her head, and she was giving vent to a chant of grief, appalling in its desolation. On this spot her husband had died a month before, and the widow, thinking her self alone, was giving herself up to her sorrow. A little further on was a heap of earth, the burial-place of some famine wanderer, covered with thorns to keep the jackals off. Then a stretch of the familiar matting which gives shelter to some five millions of the Queen's subjects came in sight, and we were at the poorhouse. Here we found 200 people collected together in the hospital sheds from the neighbouring tank works and the wards of the poorhouse. Under Mr. Ward's direction everything was being done for them that could be done. There were Christian nurses, who seemed to be doing their work conscientiously, and the sweepers, who are supposed to see to the cleaning of the patients, were working under supervision. Another thing that struck me was the way the poorhouse inmates were divided into small detachments, each with its day space and sleeping quarters partitioned off with matting. This is a great improvement on the common plan of herding the people together, and not the least of its advantages is the facility given for finding out the sick, who are always averse from going into hospital, and passing them on at once for treatment. The condition of the people was terrible, half of them at least being mere skeletons. At the famine camp outside the town, 12 000 people were busy

DEEPENING THE DRY BED OF A TANK.

The work has only been started since the beginning of the month, and in view of the people's condition the Government very wisely began by putting them all on the maximum wage. Last pay-day, however, the wages were cut down to the minimum, with the result that the people fancy they are being robbed. At a similar work at Dohad, 40 miles east of Godhra, which I visited yesterday, the whole camp took to the jungle when the reduction was made. After a few days, however, they began to return, and I found about 5,000 out of 7,000 back again at work. I went round the camp during the midday interval, under a scorching sun and I noticed, to my surprise, that numbers of people were grubbing for roots amongst the clods or working away with their pickaxes at the same job. The children in the kitchen seemed to me to be the worst starved and most neglected looking collection that I have ever seen in any famine camp. They were having their midday siesta, which no doubt told against their appearance, for the famine sleeper is a more collapsed-looking creature than the semi-comatose famine victim awake. But when the children roused up a little on the approach of the women bringing them water there was hardly a spark of animation amongst them all. They looked weary, listless, and drooping, and many of them had the lines of old age on their sunken faces, as though the cares of a lifetime had pressed upon them. There are

BIRTHS IN THE FAMINE CAMPS

as well as deaths, and at Dohad the mothers of two amazingly shrivelled and monkey-like babies were the happiest-looking people in the camp. And this reminds me of a point as to which I had meant to say a word before. I am afraid it is true that famine often breaks up family affection, and that under its stress children are sold or abandoned or robbed of their food by their parents. When the stomach presses against the spine the heart may sometimes get displaced. But I have been fortunate enough to see much of the other and brighter side of the picture—instance after instance of tenderness and self-sacrifice; and to learn how suffering may be borne. I say, there can be no better school than India. Never was people afflicted like this people; but what words can describe their patience and resignation, their child-like sweetness and docility, their gratitude for a word or look of comfort? When a man has seen all this, and has seen, besides, half-savage parents with the death pangs of cholera at their heart comforting their dying children, he understands why it is that Englishmen and Englishwomen will work for India till they drop. No; the famine does not always kill the affections. I am writing now with the voice in my ears that I heard this evening at the poorhouse hospital, where the sweepers were pulling a dead child from its mother's arms. The floor was littered with sixty dying people, and there was silence in the shed—not even a moan or a sob from the figures on the floor,—when the mother's screams of anguish suddenly filled the place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Kirkfield, 2,289 tons, Captain T B Watson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Sydney, 2,076 tons, Captain Allegre arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, 13th May, with a general cargo, and 25 passengers.

The Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,831 tons, Captain F W Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 29th April, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Wythe, daughter and infant, Mr Narayen K Malanker, and 55 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain S R Hardley, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr P Ahmed Cooley, Mr S D Dalal and 3 sons, two sisters of charity and 50 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Sinclair	1872	Haywood	Madras		I-6 F M & Co
C & R	Zaida	3883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
F	Kirkfield	2298	Watson	Calcutta	30-5	W & A G & Co
G	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	31-5	H S Sidick
K	Indravati	513	Adam	Bhownagar	29-5	Shpd & Co
M	Kilwa	983	Rothwell	Galle	31-5	M M & Co
P B	Andresson	1825	Mitchell	Europe		3-6 W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed		Karachi	29-5	Shpd & Co
Ponant	552	Fuckeer		M Goa	30-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Chusan	3852	Benny			P & O Co
3	Imperatrix	2355	Nicolich	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyds
5	Trentain	2545	Fox	London	5-6	P & O Co
6	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars	Hamburg	2-6	Glade & Co
7	Com rio	2563	Kennedy	Calcutta	29-5	M M & Co
8	Shandon	2166	Jones	London	2 6	J M & Co
10	Bhundara	3214	Stebbing	Zanzibar	29-5	M M & Co
12	Sobraon	4111	Wibmer	London	2-6	P & O Co
14	Kdia	497	Robertson	Karachi	2 6	M M & Co
15	Castleventry	1915	Laing	Calcutta		M M & Co
16	Ras Kliba	1769	Kennedy	Hamburg	31-5	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	515	Skinner		Karachi	29-5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., or Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is stated at Portsmouth that some very interesting and practical experiments are to be carried out this year to test the extent of the inflammability of woodwork in warships. With this view, as the story goes, the coast defence ship "Belleisle" is to be fitted up as a target ship and attached to the Channel Squadron. The practice will be superintended, it is said, by Rear-Admiral Fanshawe and by Captain May, the well-known gunnery expert. The details of the experiment are not, of course, made public, and it is therefore impossible to state whether or no the "Belleisle" will be specially fitted with non-inflammable wood work. Presumably she will be so fitted, since the action off Santiago amply demonstrated the dangerous inflammability of the Spanish cruisers. It is several years now since a practical test of this sort has been carried out in our navy, with the exception, of course, of the usual gunnery experiments at Portsmouth against a venerable vessel thinly plated with soft iron.—

Lieut.-General Henry Hamilton Settle, R.E., C.B., D.S.O., who is in charge of the long lines of communication, is an officer of high repute. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1867, and became Colonel in 1893. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and was specially mentioned in despatches, receivingh is brevet as major, medal with clasp, and the Khedive's star. At Suakin, in 1888, he was again mentioned, getting the clasp and his brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the operations of 1889 in Egypt he was again mentioned, and received the clasp and the second-class Medjidie, while for the Soudan 1891, he got the clasp to the Khedive's star. Lord Roberts especially chose Colonel Settle for his present command, which gives him the rank of lieutenant-general while on service.

Colonel E. H. Dalgety, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, whose successful defence of Wepener with 500 men against several thousand Boers has excited such admiration, has a big experience of fighting in South Africa. He took a prominent part as a lieutenant in the Gealeka and Giaka campaigns of the South African war of 1877-79, and at the siege of the stronghold of Moirosi gained his captaincy and the medal with clasp. He was also all through the operations in Basutoland in 1880-81. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1896, and has commanded the Cape Mounted Rifles since that date.

Mr. William Sims, of the "Powerful," who rendered wonderful help to the garrison of Ladysmith, aiming with such accuracy as to displace the Boers' Long Tom in three shots, was gazetted gunner in 1887, and appointed to the "Powerful" in 1896. In addition to his knowledge of gunnery, Mr. Sims has also passed his examination in navigation and holds the certificate granted in such cases. He is a native of Emsworth, near Portsmouth, and his fellow-townsmen gave him a magnificent welcome on his return home.

The Regular Army and militia at home and the Volunteers will be soon going through the annual musketry course. It is difficult to gather why, when soldiers in collective firing, and on nearly every other occasion, are directed to fire at the ground line and at figures of men and horses, they should, in individual practice, be instructed to fire at a round bull's eye, which is utterly unlike anything which they are ever likely to be called upon to aim at on active service.

New South Wales has the honour of being the first colony to number a V. C. hero amongst its representatives in South Africa. This is Trooper Tom Morris, of the New South Wales Lancers, who, in the teeth of a murderous fire, went back and saved a trooper who was wounded on the veldt in the attack on Jacobsdaal. His coolness is described as marvellous, and the colony may well be proud of her intrepid son.

Her Majesty when approaching Holyhead pier, on her return from Ireland last week, gave instructions that the following signal message should be made to Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, in command of the Channel Fleet, acting as escort to the yacht:—"The Queen wishes to express her thanks to her escort, of which she is justly proud, and the appearance of which she greatly admires. Her Majesty was much gratified by the manner in which the crews sang the National Anthem, and hopes you will have a pleasant cruise." The gallant flag officer in command immediately replied:—"Please convey to Her Majesty in the name of the Navy our thanks to Her Majesty for having graciously permitted us to escort her across." The Princesses Christian and Henry of Battenberg also signalled to Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson:—"The two Princesses send you greetings, and think the fleet looks magnificent." To which Sir Harry replied:—"In the name of the whole squadron I thank your Royal Highnesses very much."

The review of the Naval Brigade, held by the Queen at Windsor, was a fuly earned and well deserved compliment to Captain Lambton and the seamen and marines with him. It may be that as fresh developments occur the part played by the Navy will be forgotten and, in any case, it will become ancient history; it is just as well, therefore, that opportunity should be taken, without loss of time, to recognise it in every possible way. Her Majesty, with that insight and thoughtfulness which marks all her dealings, gave to her welcome a shape than which the men could desire or wish for nothing better. From the captain down to the midshipmen, among the officers, and with every bluejacket and Marine, this visit to Windsor, to be inspected by their venerable Queen, and to listen to her revered words of welcome, must remain an incident, the memory of which will be treasured all their lives. Captain Lambton's brief and modest reply was in every way admirable. What the Navy has done in South Africa is as nothing to what it is prepared to do at any time for her Majesty and the Empire. We are glad to notice that our countrymen in other parts of the world are taking opportunity to entertain Captain Scott the officers and men of the "Terrible," for the part they have played in South Africa. In this connection we may quote the words used at Portsmouth by Captain Lambton in referring to Sir George White's determination to hold Ladysmith. "By doing so," he said, "Sir George saved Natal, and saving Natal he saved South Africa, while by saving South Africa he saved the British Empire." This is true, but it is only right and just to remember that it was the inventive genius and resourcefulness of Captain Percy Scott, and the promptitude and cheerful courage of Captain Lambton and the "Powerfuls" which made the salvation of Ladysmith possible.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and his gallant brigade of Ladysmith fame, have a hard day's work before them on Monday next. They arrive at Victoria Station in the forenoon and form on the Horse Guards' parade for inspection by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. After being entertained in the admiralty building, they parade and march through Northumberland Avenue, the Thames Embankment, and Queen Victoria Street, stopping at Lloyd's for refreshment, and from thence to London Bridge Station to return to Portsmouth. Given a fine day there will be an immense crowd along the route, but even if the weather is unpropitious there will be no lack of spectators. On the following Thursday the gallant captain receives the Freedom of the City of Durham as well as a presentation from the County Palatine, and on Saturday the 19th, he responds for the Navy at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in the Whitehall Rooms. On Saturday last he had the honour of being received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House

In reference to the notice which has been taken of its posters, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League explains that, being men of business, the members of the League expect goods contracted and paid for to be supplied. While admitting that the "rearmament" of the "death traps" is a matter for the Admiralty upon which it makes no pretension to pronounce, the League emphatically objects to the country being misled by official statements. The sixteen ships in question are either efficient or not, and the complaint of the League is that, although the worthlessness of these vessels has been denounced for years, no action has been taken. It is pointed out by the Chairman that Admiral Sir Henry Nicholson, recently in command at the Nore, speaking at the Queen's Hall on March 28, said of the ships in question that "sixteen battleships in the Navy were armed with obsolete guns, were composed of inflammable materials which would burn like a tar-barrel, and were no more entitled to be called line-of-battle ships than a Chinese junk." The letter concludes:—"Other means of striking ineffective ships off official returns having failed, we have considered it our duty to call further public attention to the facts."

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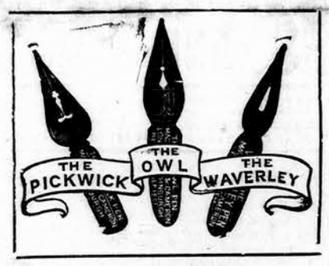

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ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
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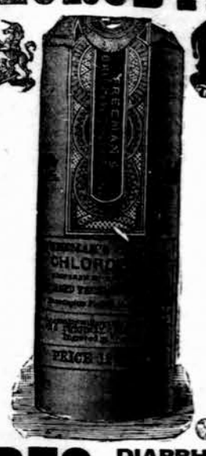

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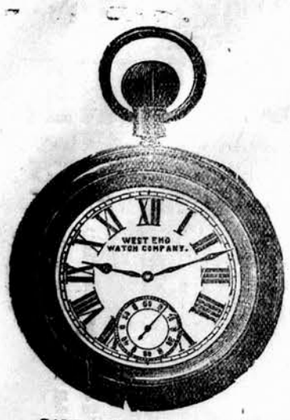

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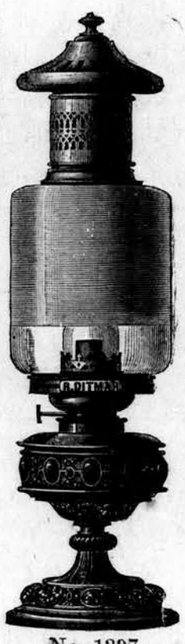

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